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FOR
DAYLONG
FRESHNESS
AND
FRAGRANCE
A MADRAS GOVT PRODUCT
Kerala
SANDALWOOD
SOAP
PURE OIL BASE
KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE
KOZHIKODE
SISTA'S—KS—26

FLOWERS AND SMILES

THE PRIME MINISTER IN MADRAS CITY

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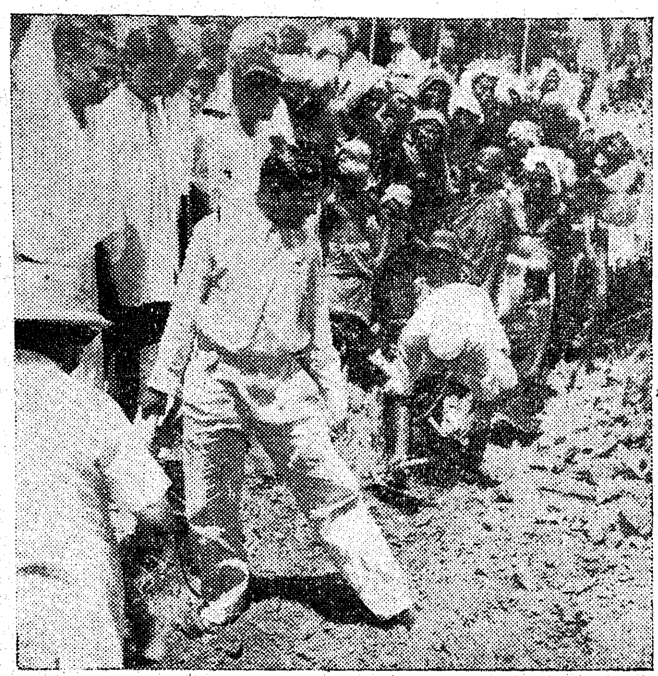
In happy mood Shri Jawaharlal Nehru hoists aloft the huge bouquet presented to him, like an umbrella, at the Corporation Stadium grounds on the evening of October 10, 1952. Enjoying the joke by his side is Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Minister for Education.



COMMUNITY PROJECTS INAUGURATED: The Community Project (The Lower Bhavani Project—Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli Districts) was inaugurated on October 2, 1952, by Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture. Here the Minister is seen helping to build a new road, part of the day's programme.

GRAM-KALYAN

COMPOST: A deep pit is dug and waste will be converted to manure wealth.

HEALTH CENTRE: Dr. R. Nagan Gowda lays the foundation stone for a Primary Health Centre at Kasipalayam.

Welfare of Our Villages

By DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, President of the Indian Union.

India lives very largely in villages and although during recent times the urban population has been increasing in rapid strides, it is still true that India lives mostly in villages. Anything done to bring about an all-round improvement of the villages and those who inhabit them should not only be welcomed, but given all possible encouragement by the State and by the people at large. Mahatma Gandhi therefore attached the greatest importance to the welfare of the villages. It is a happy idea to inaugurate the Community Development Programme on his birthday.

The terms, "Community Development" and "Community Project" are new, but the concept is very old. Basically, the concept is of many-sided development as distinguished from development relating to particular aspects. Experience in the working of the Grow More Food Programme as well as the programmes undertaken by various State Governments and private agencies functioning in the sphere of village uplift, has established that "all aspects of rural life are inter-related, and that no lasting results can be achieved if individual aspects of it are dealt with in isolation. This does not mean that particular problems should not be given prominence, but the plans for them should form parts of, and be integrated with, those for achieving the wider aims." This can be achieved only if the energies of the administrative machinery of the States and the best unofficial leadership and enthusiasm of the masses, are all enlisted in its favour and concerted action is taken for the all-around improvement of agriculture, education, health, sanitation, welfare of cattle, provision of employment, etc.

Under the inspiration given by Gandhiji, a large amount of selfless work has been done by his followers in various parts of the country, and other organisations and individuals have also done considerable work in that direction. The resources, however, both in money and technical personnel, available to these have been limited and the progress consequently has not been as rapid or extensive as one would have wished. The Indo-United States Technical Co-operation Agreement of January 1952 has, I am happy to say, opened up new possibilities of advance along these lines.

Food and Agriculture

I have always believed that the Indian peasant is no novice in agriculture and has practical experience which goes back to many generations. The remarkable adaptability with which the Bihar peasant, for example, has taken to the cultivation of new varieties of sugarcane to suit the requirements of sugar mills which have grown up during the last two decades, shows quite clearly that the charge that the Indian peasant is conservative and does not care to adopt improved methods cannot stand scrutiny. What is necessary therefore is to demonstrate to him to his satisfaction that a new method or a new variety gives a larger yield or is otherwise profitable.

The most serious problem facing the country today is the one relating to insufficient production of food in the country. Even before the last Great War, India had been importing about 1½ millions tons of rice every year from Burma. The deficit has increased as a result of partition in consequence of which the surplus areas of West Punjab and Sind have gone over to Pakistan. The increase in annual demand for foodgrains on account of increase in population has also been appreciable. To augment internal supplies it has been necessary for Government to import large quantities of foodgrains, the imports in the year 1951 reaching the figure of 47 lakhs tons.

Irrigation Projects

Our Planning Commission, the Government and all thoughtful people have been anxiously considering ways and means of increasing the food production for the purpose of closing this gap between production and requirement. The big river valley projects, some of which are already taken in hand, and others which are under contemplation, will take time to be completed and are not expected to yield immediate results. For meeting the present deficit, we shall have to rely very largely on the minor irrigation projects, such as wells, tanks, tubewells, utilisation of water available from small rivers, rivulets and channels and repairing and putting up bunds and embankments for storing rain-water to be utilised when required. I am convinced there is a great deal of scope for these small projects and I have no doubt that if these are satisfactorily handled, we shall be able to close the existing gap in our food supply.

I am happy therefore to notice that in a community project area covering approximately 300 villages and 150,000 acres of cultivable land, nearly a third of the expenditure will be on minor irrigation works. If these are carried out through co-operative societies and the people living in these areas contribute in labour, which absorbs nearly 80 to 90 per cent of the expenditure on these small irrigation projects, the amount made available for this purpose will go a very much longer way than would otherwise be the case. I am hoping that this voluntary labour will be coming forth in an abundant measure to make these projects not only successful but also more extensive than if they are to be carried on only with the help of the money made available.

Scientific Research

Next to water, comes manure. This may be either chemical or organic or rather a combination of both. For chemical manure, provision has been made in the Fertiliser Agreement with T.C.A. for 108,000 tons of fertiliser being made available. This will be supplemented by supplies from the output of the Sindri Factory. But increasing attention will have to be paid to the optimum utilisation of compost and farmyard manure and other organic village manurial resources which have not been

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Broadcast by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, on the Inauguration of the Community Development Programme at New Delhi on Thursday, the 2nd October 1952.

so far as fully exploited as they can be. Improved seeds and improved methods of cultivation with improved implements, will also have to be made available to the cultivator for increasing the yield.

In all these directions attempts will be made to utilise the results of scientific research. Hitherto each Department of the State has approached the villager through its own hierarchy and the weakest link in each is the last official who has to be in touch with the villager. In order to get over this basic difficulty, the Community Development Programme quite rightly lays a great deal of emphasis on the setting up of an organisation for intensive rural work similar in conception to the "extension" or "advisory" services in the United States of America and the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The basic idea is that at the project headquarters, there will be experts in agriculture and animal husbandry, co-operation, agricultural engineering, etc., and for a group of villages there would be a village level worker or Gram Sevak who will have a basic training in agricultural science and animal husbandry supplemented by intensive training in extension methods and practices. He will be the carrier of the message to the door of the villager and will thus form the pivot of the scheme of development in these areas. He will be a multi-purpose man and his work will not be conceived or executed along narrow departmental lines, but will be intended to inspire people and enlist their enthusiasm for a fuller life and for earning the wherewithal for it.

Agricultural Finance

No scheme of agricultural development can succeed unless adequate facilities are provided for agricultural finance. These are of two kinds: (1) long and medium term, and (2) short term. For the long and medium term loans required for financing minor irrigation works or land reclamation, there is a provision in the community development budget although it is necessarily of a modest nature. For the short term loans, no provision has been made and here the success of all these efforts will depend on the growth of a healthy co-operative movement. The workers in the project areas therefore must aim at the early establishment of a multi-purpose co-operative society in every village or group of villages. In addition to providing for the short term credit needs of the people, the co-operative society will act as an educative agency of very great value and will also assist the villagers in supplementing the small amount of money which is now being made available for rural development. The co-operative credit societies which have been tried on an extensive scale in the country have not given as good results as one would have wished and it is therefore necessary to be careful and cautious in their handling and it is to be hoped that their multipurpose nature will make it possible for them to function in a more satisfactory manner and meet the various needs of village life.

A project area consists on an average of 200,000 people, which will mean approximately 50,000 employable adult male workers. Owing to seasonal conditions, work in agriculture is carried out only for a fraction of the year. Over four-fifths of the country where there are no irrigation facilities, this period is three to four months in the year. Even in areas where irrigation facilities exist, the working period is no more than six to eight months in the year. It will therefore be safe to assume that the 50,000 workers in the project area have, on an average, about half the year

ROAD WORK: The Agriculture Minister helps to build side drainage for the road

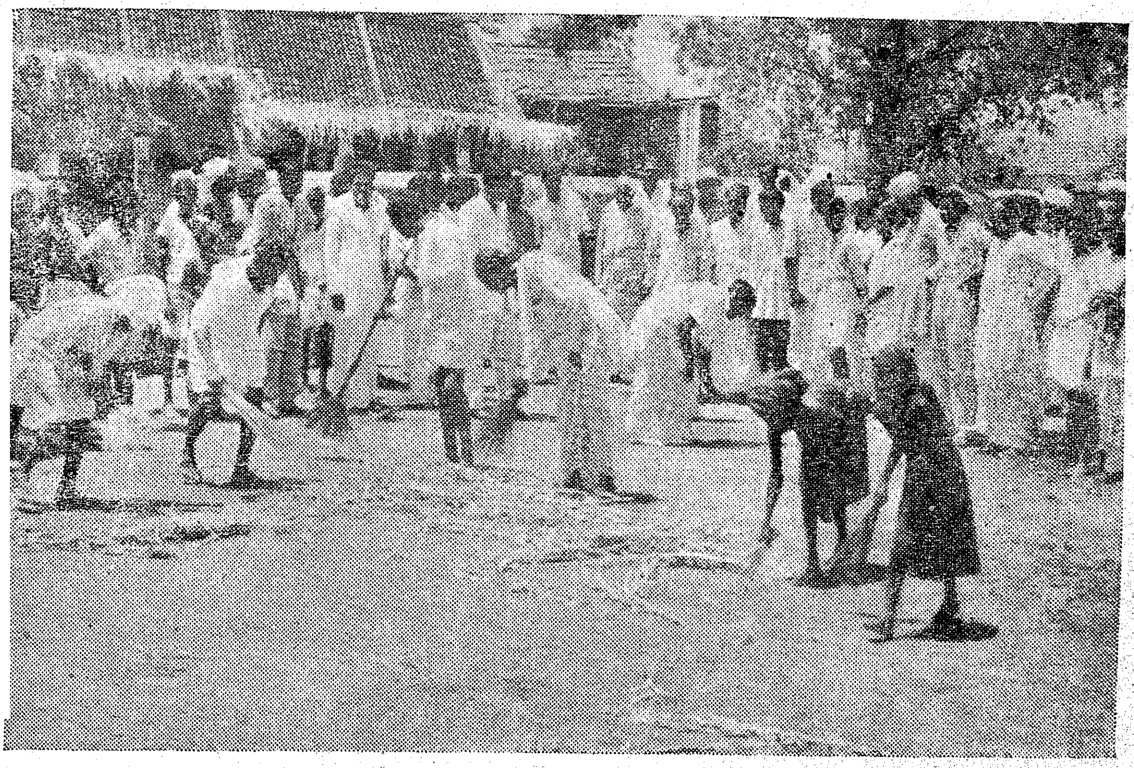
idle time on their hands. This reveals the dimensions of unemployment and under-employment in the countryside and unless this time is fully utilised, the work of village uplift will remain incomplete. The nature of agricultural work is such that this spare time is not available in a continuous stream but is broken up in little bits and it can be utilised only if alternative occupation in the form of village and cottage industries can be provided which will not require continuous operation but could be interrupted and taken up again without imposing any serious dislocation or loss.

Programme of Full Development

My hope is that along with the work for agricultural improvement, this side of the problem will also be given due attention, so that the time which is now wasted perforce might be utilised. If even a quarter of this idle time could be harnessed for voluntary effort or self-help in programmes which are their own, the contribution which the village people would be making through their efforts will be able to provide an amount equal to the provision made in the Community Development Programme.

Full development of a community cannot be achieved without a strong educational base and without a satisfactory health programme. I am glad to find that in education, emphasis has been laid on the expansion of basic educational facilities. The health organisation of the project area will consist of primary health units and a mobile dispensary at the headquarters of the project area and serving the area as a whole. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to expand these educational and health facilities as the economic condition of the people living in the project area improves as a result of these developmental activities and there is an all-round improvement in agriculture and village and cottage industries resulting in a general rise in the economic condition of the people.

The work ahead is difficult. A small beginning is being made. If we make a sincere effort, the small seed which we are sowing today will grow into a huge and mighty tree in course of time. I therefore appeal to all, whether directly connected with the execution of this programme or not, to make their contribution to this effort and make it a success. Those areas which have been selected for these projects should consider themselves fortunate, but they also should realise their responsibility because on their success depends the future expansion and extension of these projects. The Government help as also the aid generously given by the U.S.A. will undoubtedly go a great way, but there is no doubt that unless the people take up this work as their own and put their heart into it, with a determination to make it successful, the result cannot be satisfactory. It has therefore to be taken up in a spirit of service and with enthusiasm. Mahatma Gandhi used to look upon all work for the common benefit as *Yajna* and it is in this spirit of *Yajna* that the work has to be undertaken and accomplished. I can only hope and pray that the Government and the people will travel together hand in hand in this mighty effort.



SANITATION : Mass street cleaning is one of the items in the village betterment campaign of the Community Project

Gram-Kalyan

By SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Chief Minister of Madras.

The concept of the Community Project is based on the faith that gram-kalyan can be brought about by the joint efforts of the public services and the people, if properly co-ordinated and directed.

During the next three years, there will be pilot plants of gram-kalyan in a number of places throughout the country. The essential principle of this plan is the gospel of work. All the people of the area must be persuaded to work in close and intelligent co-operation with the public servants and technical officers placed in that area. The Community Projects are pilot plants of the big idea of Bharat Gram-Kalyan. The scheme will be implemented in the selected places during three years. Thereafter it is expected that the work will stand on its own legs, and will be a model and an incentive to people in other areas, showing to them the true and only way to happiness, namely, work—manual work—the use of the body and the intelligence with which the universal mother, Nature, has endowed us. The gospel of work was taught by Sri Krishna in the Gita. It was the theme of all Gandhiji's teachings through spoken word and writing.

The Joy of Service

When work is done by a group of people for the good of all, the task becomes a joy in itself. The assured fruits of work in the shape of water or food or a transport facility or a sanitary amenity is one thing, but in the association of one another in a task, over and above the material result, there is a joy issuing out of it like the *amrit* that issued from the ocean when the Gods churned it. This joy can be felt only when men actually work together. Weavers weave each for himself; but when they all meet in the pavadi, the warping ground, and each works for all, there is a festive atmosphere and a joy which even outsiders can see at the place.

The first thing to be achieved in gram-kalyan is the production of food, good nourishing food and enough of it.

The Taittreya Upanishad taught the gospel of food production long before the present age of deficit.

Annam bahu kurvita tadvratam.

Na kanchana vasatipratyachakshita tadvratam.

Tasmadyaya kayacha vidhaya bahvannam prapnuyat.

Make plenty of food. This is *vratam*, a sacred duty and a pledge. No one who comes as a guest should be sent away unfed. Therefore by every means available, *yaya kaya vidhaya* make and keep plenty of food.

But man wants not merely food for his body. His intelligence and his spirit require help and guidance for growth and happiness.

Programme of Improvement

The programme of gram-kalyan includes improved agriculture and reclamation of all available land and the utilisation of all local resources and the making of good feeder roads to make transport easy and speedy and to link up all the villages in the area more closely together. But it includes also education and sports and entertainments.

The Projects include the provision of facilities for the fuller education of working children and vocational and technical training to those who have no family craft to follow. Again, what is necessary for the betterment of the health of the area will be attended to, especially in the matter of good drinking water and the proper disposal and utilisation of human and animal waste. In Nature's wonderful workshop, as Marcus Aurelius wrote down in his *Meditations*—and the same thing was sung in the Upanishads in other words—all waste matter is reconverted by Nature into something fresh and useful. There is nothing that decays but is again ready to be remade into fresh living substance. Everything is good for something else and man's skill consists in utilising this great law of Nature and making his environment clean and tidy. Waste is wealth if man knows how to assist Nature, that is to assist himself.

Special attention will be given to what is woefully lacking now, viz., proper medical attention for those who need it. The development of cottage and small-scale industries to absorb all those who now over-burden the peasant families is an important part of gram-kalyan. Efforts will be made for bringing into being satisfactory housing conditions for all classes of people, suitable for their work and in accordance with their way of living. Sports and community entertainments of a healthy, simple but exhilarating nature will be organised for men and women and children. More joy comes out of an hour's good play than out of a purseful of money.

Six Centres in Madras

There are about sixty centres of this nature in India and in Madras six centres of gram-kalyan. Pilot schemes have been located in various parts. All officers of Government will help in the carrying out of plans and in the district there will be advisory committees of disinterested men who will take keen interest in the work for its own sake ; each project area will be divided into three blocks for co-ordinated development, each block comprising 100 villages and a population of round about half a lakh.

Success will depend on the spirit in which the people will work and the officers guide and assist. It is not a gift from Government to people. It is a plan of work for all the people including the officers of Government and the members of the Legislature, a plan of work for happiness wherein there is no fear of failure or disappointment and wherein there is much joy, the like of which inspired men in olden days and which in recent times has almost been forgotten.

The revival of this joy in working together and for the community's sake is indeed revival of life. It is a project of revitalisation of the community. It is called by the prosaic name of Community Project but it is gram-kalyan—a festival of Lakshmi.

(*A.I.R., Madras*)

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Community Projects Inaugurated on Gandhi Jayanthi

The Community Projects in Madras State were inaugurated on 2nd October 1952, Gandhi Jayanthi Day.

Project Areas: The areas selected for the implementation of the six rural-cum-urban Community Projects allotted to this State are:—

(1) K. C. Canal Area—Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts (parts of Cuddapah, Prodattur, and Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah District and Kurnool, Sirvel, Nandyal, Nandikotkur and Koilkuntla in Kurnool District); (2) Lower Bhavani Project—Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli Districts (Gobichettipalayam, Erode, Bhavani and Dharapuram in Coimbatore District and three villages in Karur in Tiruchirappalli District; (3) Malampuzha Project—Malabar District, Palghat Taluk; (4) East Godavari District—Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram. Peddapuram and Pithapuram Taluks; (5) Periyar Project—Madurai District (parts of Nilakottai, Madurai and Melur Taluks); (6) South Kanara District—Karkal, Mangalore and part of Coondapur Taluks.

Each Project area is to consist of about 300 villages with a population of 200,000 divided into three development blocks of roughly 100 villages each. The development of these blocks will be taken up one after the other within the first three years from commencement.

The above six Projects were selected with reference to irrigation facilities or assured rainfall so that the expenditure incurred will produce the maximum results in the matter of increased agricultural production in the shortest time possible.

Objects of the Projects: The main object of setting up the Projects is to increase food production in the areas chosen, in close co-operation with the local population and also to provide auxiliary facilities for community development under a single agency in the fields of cottage industry, sanitation, education, public health, medical services, etc.

Broad Features of the Scheme: The main lines of activity which will be undertaken in a Community Project, can be briefly divided into the following: Agriculture and related matters, Communications, Education, Health, Supplementary employment, Housing, Training, Social Welfare.

Brief Description of the Work so far done: The Project Executive Officers in charge of the Projects and the Assistant Project Officers have already been appointed. Arrangements are being made to recruit technical personnel, village level workers and supervisors for running the Projects. In the case of village level workers and supervisors, the staff immediately required to start the work will be recruited from the existing personnel in the Agricultural Department. The establishment of the three training centres for giving adequate training to the personnel who will be specially recruited by advertisement for work in the Project is already under progress. The preliminary survey of all the villages included in the Project Area has been completed.

The following are the Project Executive Officers for the various areas:—

1. Sri M. Bapineedu—Samalkot, East Godavari District; 2. Sri N. S. Varadachari—Nandyal, K. C. Canal area; 3. Sri N. Krishnaswami—Erode, Lower Bhavani Project; 4. Sri M. G. Balasubramaniam—Palghat, Malampuzha Project; 5. Sri G. Simhadri—Mangalore, South Kanara District; 6. Dr. (Mrs.) Soundaram Ramachandran — Madurai, Madurai District.

The Projects were inaugurated on October 2nd, 1952, Gandhi Jayanthi Day, by:—

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao, Minister for Rural Welfare—Samalkot, East Godavari District; Sri N. Ranga Reddi, Minister for Public Works—Nandyal, K.C. Canal Area; Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture—Erode, Lower Bhavani Project; Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair, Minister for Law—Palghat, Malampuzha Project; Sri V. C. Palaniswamy Gounder, Minister for Prohibition—Mangalore, South Kanara District; Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu, Minister for Religious Endowments—Madurai, Madurai District.

Transfer of Pensions from Dominions: Further Extension in Time

With regard to the procedure for transfer from the dominion of Pakistan to the dominion of India and *vice versa* of pensions of pensioners of the Central and State Governments of either dominion, the President has decided to extend, for a further period up to 31st March 1953, and subject to the existing conditions, the present arrangements for the payment of advances of pensions to displaced pensioners, pending the transfer of those pensions. Advances will continue to be admissible during this period only to those pensioners who are already in receipt of such advances, and to the same extent.

Panchayat Members' Term Extended

The Government have further extended the term of office of members of Panchayats, constituted under the former Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, from October 1, 1952, to January 2, 1953. This action has been taken as preparations for holding elections to Panchayats will take some more time.

Value of Home Science

By DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, Minister for Education

I am thankful to the committee of the Second All-India Home Science Conference for this opportunity given to me to associate myself with this Conference by declaring open the Exhibition which has been organised in connexion with this Conference. I am told that this Exhibition will include items such as arts and crafts, needlework, demonstrations of housing improvement and nutrition, textbooks on educational material for Home Science teachers and a collection of saris, among other exhibits.

What has been called Domestic Science (Home Science) in some form has been attempted to be taught in many parts of India for many years. But it was never felt that it was completely satisfactory in relation to the life of the people on the one hand, and there was a paucity of teachers with the requisite outlook and equipment to make a research in the various aspects of home and family living as it has been inherited in our country. Now that courses of study in this subject are growing up in many of the Universities in the various States of India, it is appropriate that teachers who are interested and engaged in this branch of training of the young girlhood and womanhood of India should meet and consult each other in regard to how they should shape their approach to this subject. I am sure that this Conference will give teachers who are assembled here considerable help in the setting of standards for their teaching and in helping them to gather the material and resources for teaching. To this end I am glad to find that you have included in your Conference programme, talks on subjects that are not generally given sufficient prominence in the teaching of Home Science. I am particularly glad that you have thought of organising an exhibition intended to show the work that is being done now, for the benefit of the teachers and your students and the parents of your students.

Teaching of Domestic Science

In our own State of Madras the teaching of Domestic Science has long been provided for in the curriculum of studies in the girls' secondary schools—both in the middle and high school stages. Recently as a result of reorganising, this is taught as a practical homecraft in the middle school stage and as Home Science with some theoretical teaching added in the high school stage. Physiology, personal hygiene, decoration and arrangements, food dietetics, ailments and their treatment, home economy, mothercraft and nursing and home-nursing, needlecraft, textiles and laundry are sought to be incorporated in the instructions. Apart from this common curriculum this subject is offered as special optional also. The course in Household Arts is an optional subject at the Intermediate stage. We have had B.Sc. degree course in Home Science in the Queen Mary's College and the Women's Christian College. Home Science is now provided as an optional in the B.T. Course.

In India we have had classic writings which gave accounts of household economics and the art and science of home-making. *Grihasthashramam* has been accepted and glorified as our most important heritage both in regard to the ultimate spiritual objective of life as well as the conditions that are necessary for a balanced happy and healthy life in the family. Both the aspects of *Grihastha* life, as an art as well as a science, have been dealt with and have been incorporated in the day-to-day life of the average person in this country and were practised in a very large measure in the heyday of our national history. When we are now entering on a new era of great renaissance in all walks of life it is very necessary that our young girls and women should be given the opportunity to imbibe the highest traditions of our country and at the same time benefit by modern knowledge and science as applied to individual and family life. In formulating our teaching and in shaping the courses we have to bear in mind the present condition of our families and the community in general and in the rural parts, the resources we have, our great poverty and our habits of life. I am sure you are avoiding giving our students a false standard of material welfare out of keeping with their position and their environment at home and in the countryside.

Applying the Knowledge

In our domestic sphere I hope and trust that knowledge will be applied for getting the best advantage out of what is available in our country in a rational way rather than encouraging a tendency to depend even in the domestic sphere on the ever increasing number of modern gadgets which we are not producing in our country, but which we have to import from countries like America. This applies to all branches of instruction that we are giving in this subject. Our mothers and grandmothers inherited a very large amount of empirical knowledge which they were sure of and which enabled them to feed us properly and look after us in our illness and to bring us up. They had their own knowledge of the articles of food which they were utilising. Some of our earlier educated girls lost the older tradition and could not have any benefit from the new education.

I hope that that stage is over and that today our college girls are more in touch with their home conditions and the real environment around them in the country where they are expected to serve. If evidences were needed this Conference and this Exhibition is a clear evidence of such a welcome change. I feel that all girls' high schools and women's colleges should be in the main institutions for training them as worthy mothers and home-makers and workers for the welfare of society around them and as caretakers and educators of the future generation through the teaching of what is being called "Domestic Science" or "Home Science". I wish that a more expressive name be given to this branch of learning which will include Science, Arts, Economics, and other subjects.

From the speech by Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Minister for Education, in declaring open the Exhibition at the Second All India Home Science Conference held at the Women's Christian College, Madras City, on the 23rd September 1952.

Vigilance Welfare Work

By SRIMATHI V. T. LAKSHMI, Inspector of Vigilance Service

There has been considerable misunderstanding in the minds of the public with regard to the recently constituted Madras (Government) Vigilance Service, vis-a-vis the Madras Vigilance Association and the scope of respective activities of the two bodies.

Founded in 1924–25, the Madras Vigilance Association was responsible for the passing of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act in 1930 and starting of the Stri Sadana Rescue Home in 1936 and the Vigilance Home in March 1948 in the City. But, even in those days, the Association was getting a monthly grant towards the maintenance of these institutions, and their welfare workers were paid and their touring expenses were borne by the Government.

In May 1948, the provincialisation of the Vigilance Service was effected. In other words, the management of the Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Vigilance Home was taken over by the Government and the workers of the institutions became Government servants. The newly constituted Madras Vigilance Service is now attached to the Department of Certified Schools and its departmental head is the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service. Under him is the Inspector of Vigilance Service.

The Madras Vigilance Association still functions in the City, but they have no control over the Stri Sadhana Rescue Home and Vigilance Home. They are only in charge of the preventive propaganda, in the City.

It is the Madras Vigilance Service that has under its control these two correctional institutions for the "erred victims" and "fallen women" respectively. Besides, there are three Government Shelters of Short-stay Home in Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore and a Government aided Rescue Home and Shelter in Kozhikode, all of which function under this Service.

The Two Homes

There has been a similar misapprehension between the Stri Sadana Rescue Home and the Vigilance Home. Often one is mistaken for the other or both are taken as one institution. These two (1) Stri Sadana Rescue Home and (2) Vigilance Home are two different institutions, functioning under different sections of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.

The Rescue Home in the City, which has been euphemistically called "Stri Sadhana" since its inception, is a long-stay training home, that functions under Sections 7 and 8 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and receives minor victims below 18 years of age, rescued from brothels by the Police under Section 6 (1) and committed to its custody by Courts under Section 6 (2) of the said Act for periods ranging from two to seven years. Besides, by a Government order, the admission of a limited number of voluntary cases of young deserving girls, who have had moral lapses or are exposed to moral danger, into Stri Sadana, as a preventive measure, is left to the discretionary powers of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service.

The Vigilance Home is the only one of its kind in India and it is meant to receive women under 30 years of age, convicted for street solicitation and prostitution and committed to its custody by Courts for a period of two to five years, under the amended Section 12-A (i) of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.

Location

The Stri Sadana Rescue Home and the Vigilance Home are separately accommodated in "Rahmat Bagh", San Thome High Road, Mylapore, and in "Everest", Kutchery Road, Mylapore, with their respective residential Assistant Superintendents. But they are, at present, under the control and supervision of a common Superintendent. Both the institutions have a common dispensary, under a part-time medical officer, and a higher elementary arts-*cum*-crafts school. Media of instruction in the schools are Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu. The craft section of the School imparts instruction in spinning, tailoring, laundry, handwork and weaving.

The methods of rehabilitation of the discharged inmates of these two institutions comprise: (i) restoration to relatives, after reconciliation; (2) marriages with suitable men; and (3) employment as midwives, nurses, teachers, matrons, cooks and domestic helps after they complete the necessary special training.

The after-care of the discharged and rehabilitated inmates of these two institutions is attended to by the State Probation Department.

VIGILANCE SERVICE: Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance, addresses the gathering at the Annual Day celebrations of the Stri Sadhana, an institution run by the Madras Vigilance Service. Right: *A dance drama is one of the items in the evening's programme.*

Campaign against the Drink Evil

By Sri V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER, Minister for Prohibition

The question of temperate reform and abstinence from consumption of intoxicants has been engaging the attention of social reformers and politicians for a long time, though Government started taking active steps only recently. Statesmen all over the world have been thinking about this problem. While the climatic conditions and social customs in foreign countries did not tend towards total Prohibition, conditions in our country have been particularly suited to this reform and it was given to the Madras State to have the honour of first launching this great reform of total Prohibition.

It may be true that here and there people used to drink on special occasions, but the legalised and licensed vice of drink came into practice only during the British period in Indian History. Instances are not lacking showing how the descendants of great men were ruined by drink, and how puranas and all other religious books condemned drink. The high souled and austere Sukracharya himself became angry at the deceit practised on him in his wine, and proclaimed for the benefit of humanity: "Virtue will desert the man who through lack of wisdom drinks wine. He will be an object of scorn to all."

Condemned through the Ages

It was given in the Bombay Prohibition Enquiry Committee Report that according to Chinese tradition the Emperor of China in 1100 B.C. at a solemn assembly of the State forbade the use of wine. There is an instance in modern times of the decree of Tipu Sultan attempting at Prohibition by decreeing that all palm trees in his dominion should be cut down. The great Tiruvalluvar also has explicitly pointed out in his *Kural* as early as 1,000 years back the duty of the Nation to ban drink altogether. Statesmen all over the world have declared time and again that drink is a source of evil. Drink has been recognized as the major factor of causation of accidents, injuries and deaths in streets and highways, of adult crimes and juvenile delinquency resulting in problems to criminologists, the cause of economic and social distrust, poverty, malnutrition, inexcusable behaviour, family disintegration, inefficiency of workers in industrial plants, corruption of public officials, etc.

The founder of Brahmo Samaj Sri Keshab Chandra Sen said in 1871 that "the drink habit has spread so widely that the people have become debauched and sensuous and are reduced to the state of brutes. The people are degenerated physically, morally and socially more by drink than by any other evil." Drink ruined several families. The uplift of the children was neglected. They were ill-fed, ill-clothed and deprived of their education. During the British rule the drink revenue received an impetus and with Government patronage this vice was indirectly encouraged and addicts became bolder and increased in large numbers, especially among the poorer classes and in the villages.

Steps taken for Abolition of Drink

With the wakening of national consciousness under the guidance of the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, the problem of drink received fresh thought. Mahatma Gandhi believed that the salvation of our people lay in deliverance from the degenerating habit of drink. No doubt in 1820 itself a regulation was passed to bring toddy under control. Other measures were passed in 1852 and 1864 which brought in regulations in the trade of toddy and arrack and by slow steps the sale of this vice was legalised under Government control. These regulations slowly but surely increased the consumption of intoxicants and the vendors resorted to all corrupt practices in plying their trade. The consumption of drinks was going at an alarming pace, which prompted several Temperance Associations in England to draw the attention of the Government to the alarming increase of drunkenness in India.

The House of Commons passed a resolution condemning in general terms the Excise Administration of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State called for a report. In 1905 and 1906 the Excise Committee was appointed to study the excise systems in India. As a result of the recommendations of the Committee, Advisory Committees were formed. Government tried to make drink expensive. But their negative measures made the people poorer as a result of the high price of toddy.

Temperance Bill Framed

In January 1921 a non-official Bill was brought to promote temperance. The Bill was framed generally on the lines of the Temperance Act of Scotland. The object of the Bill was to authorise voters in any prescribed area to exercise auction of limited number of liquor shops or prohibition of such shops in such areas and thereby promote temperance. The Bill as originally framed applied only to arrack shops in the first instance and extension to other kinds of liquor such as toddy and foreign liquor after some experience was gained. The Bill however was not introduced in the Council as the then Government considered that the Bill was more for political reasons than for real temperance. Then in December 1921 an Advisory Committee was appointed to go into the question. The questionnaire issued by the Committee contained questions on the evils caused by drink, the views as to Prohibition in its various forms and various methods for the prohibition of consumption of liquor. Questions were also asked regarding the prohibition of sale, transport and manufacture of drinks and the actual prohibition of drinks.

The Committee in its report observed that "obviously the shortest method of reducing consumption, if it were practicable, would be the introduction of partial or total Prohibition." Year after year, in the Budget debates on the demand for Excise, members made powerful pleas for Prohibition by stages and for encouragement of temperance. The Madras Legislative Council even passed a resolution in the year 1926 recommending that it should be the declared policy of the Government that total Prohibition should be the ultimate goal within a period of 20 years by gradual degrees and of reducing the consumption of arrack by adopting rationing of drink or other policy. As a result of the resolution passed in the Council, a meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee was convened in 1928.

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The Committee was unanimously of opinion that the first essential step was the creation of an active public opinion throughout the Presidency against drink and education of the masses on the evils of drink in order that any temperance or Prohibition legislation undertaken might have the co-operation and support of the general public.

Prohibition Introduced in Salem

The Government accepted the recommendations and constituted a Temperance Advisory Committee. Experimental Prohibition was introduced partially in Salem District in April 1930. This was in a large measure due to the agitation carried on by our present Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachari. It was again left to our Chief Minister who had been working unofficially in Salem District for the closure of liquor shops to take up this question when he became Premier of this Province in 1937. So it was he who introduced Prohibition as a first step in 1937 in Salem District. Prohibition was extended to Cuddapah and Chittoor and North Arcot by 1939. The Prohibition Act was suspended from 1944 when Congress went out of office and shops were re-opened even in this district from 1945. But Prohibition was again introduced by stages in 1946 after the Congress came to power again, and total Prohibition was introduced in this State on 2nd October 1948.

Curiously enough, arguments are put forward that the measure curtails individual liberty; that the Government can ill afford at present the loss of revenue. Some others contend that emphasis on moderation in drink is preferable to complete Prohibition. Gandhiji has answered effectively those who apprehended the curtailment of individual liberty with the enforcement of Prohibition by law. He has said:

"You will not be deceived by the specious argument that India must not be made more sober by compulsion and that those who wish to drink must have facilities provided for them. The State does not cater for the vices of the people. We do not regulate licence houses of ill-fame. We do not provide facilities for thieves to indulge in their propensity for thieving. I hold drink to be more damnable than thieving and perhaps even prostitution."

Liquor and Labour

Another curious argument put forward against Prohibition is that labourers should have their toddy in the evenings after the day's hard work to enable them to do better work the next day. This argument is fallacious as could be evidenced from instances everywhere. It was stated in the New Zealand paper *Vanguard* that a canal was built by 50,000 abstainers. Before 1904 drink was not prohibited to the workers working on the Panama Canal; the work was never done and it was a scandal. In 1904, Americans took the job in hand and declared it a Prohibition area. None was allowed to make, sell or buy intoxicating liquor of any kind. They then cleared the whole area of mosquitoes and the canal was opened in ten years, built by 50,000 teetotallers.

I have also in my recent tours come across statements about the efficacy of work by abstainers. In my recent tours I was told that the labourers have worked much better on the Bhavani Project on account of Prohibition. As in other fields of reform a well-meaning Government's

PALM GUR TRAINING: At the Wallajabad Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society Training Centre (Chingleput District); trainees learn improved methods of making palm gur. Here the palmyra juice is in the rab stage in the pan.

BETTER TOOLS: Trainees learn to handle better types of equipment under improved techniques of manufacture. Note the improved furnace.

FINISHING TOUCHES: Trainees give final shape to the jaggery in wooden moulds.

duty is therefore clear. It has to remove the temptation to drink and enact laws that effectively prevent people from rushing to ruin. That was why the Congress declared that any Constitution which might be agreed to on its behalf should provide or enable the Swaraj Government to provide that intoxicating drinks and drugs should be totally prohibited except for medicinal purposes. Article 47 of our Constitution is the result of that resolution.

No Trading in Human Vice

As regards loss in revenue, no Government claiming to represent the people can continue to be a party to trading in human vice or allow the wanton degeneration and degradation of people. The major part of the Excise revenue came from the pockets of the poor and the middle classes and if the principle of equitable taxation were to be accepted, it is immoral for any Government to tax the weaker section who are less able to bear the burden for the benefit of the entire population. It is this that prompted the Government to forego the Excise revenue.

Lastly, the emphasis that moderation in drink is preferable to complete Prohibition is the most curious argument. The law of moderation does not function in respect of vices such as drink. It is common experience that one who drinks always asks for more and it is the deceptive pleasure derived from the first cup that turns out addicts by hundreds: moderation is thrown to the winds and the lower and baser instincts of man are released, leading him on to ruin. As Gandhiji has written: 'There is no half-way house between drunkenness and Prohibition.' Well-to-do men may pretend to be moderate. But there is no such thing as moderation possible among labourers.

So it is that the Congress Government alive to all its responsibilities launched upon Prohibition; it has come to stay and will stay with the co-operation of the people. The result of Prohibition has been remarkable. The test for success of this great moral and social reform is not by breaches of law here and there but by the social and economic uplift of the poorer people who are now happier and economically better. It has relieved the poor classes from their wasteful expenditure, made home life for the family happier and promoted harmony in family life. Prohibition has revitalised the economic, moral and social life of the great majority of the masses and undoubtedly the bedrock foundation building is the very essence of the rural reconstruction structure.

(From the Tamil talk broadcast from A.I.R. Madras)

The Wallajabad Jaggery Co-op

The Wallajabad Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in Kancheepuram Taluk, Chingleput Circle, was registered on 11th January 1949, and started on its work on 14th January 1949 with 13 members on rolls and with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 65. The membership of the Society rose from 13 to 29 and the paid-up share capital from Rs. 65 to 81. During the current jaggery season, 25 licences were issued for the manufacture of palmyra jaggery.

Before the introduction of the scheme, the Society was manufacturing jaggery under the old crude methods. It produced 60 maunds 9 lb. 25 tolas of jaggery valued at Rs. 374–8–0 under the crude method. The jaggery produced was black in colour, less sweet in taste, not only less sweet but also a little bitter due to the process of deliming the juice and in controlling the heat while boiling. Further, jaggery manufacturing is not an established industry for the tappers of this area.

The Palm Gur Development Scheme was introduced in the Society on 3rd June 1952 and four ex-tappers were trained in the improved method of manufacture of jaggery and sweetmeats. The Palm Gur Instructor conducted public demonstrations in the village and explained to the public the process of deliming the juice with the use of superphosphate and the manufacturing of jaggery. The construction, working and advantages of the improved furnace were explained. With his assistance, the Society manufactured *palgova*, toffee, chocolate and brown sugar from palmyra juice and exhibited samples to the members of the District Prohibition Advisory Council at its meeting held on 28th June 1952, to the prominent persons of the locality and to the public.

General.—The production of jaggery under the improved method resulted in securing higher prices. It has also reduced the cost of fuel, the labour and the time taken for the manufacture of jaggery. The sweetmeats produced under this scheme were very popular and were all sold even on the very day of production. It is more profitable to the poor ex-tappers. They have realised the benefits and are now very enthusiastic in following the improved method of production. The Joint Registrar, Thailand, who visited the Wallajabad Jaggery Society during December 1951, commended the working of the Palm Gur Development Scheme at the time of distribution of samples at the meeting of the District Prohibition Advisory Council held on 28th June 1952 at the Saidapet Collectorate.

The following are the details of production of jaggery and other popular sweets made after the introduction of the improved scheme in the Society:—

Name of the commodity.	Quantity. MAUNDS.	VISS.	TOLAS.	VALUE. RS.	A.	P.
Jaggery	9	12	27	56	13	6
Palgova	0	17	30	13	5	0
Chocolate	0	5	20	5	8	0
Toffee (Almond) ..	0	3	30	2	13	0
Brown sugar ..	0	2	10	1	11	0

The entire quantity was sold except the following taken for exhibition:—

Jaggery—5 lb. 30 tolas.
Palgova—30 tolas.
Chocolate—1 lb.
Toffee (Almond)—30 tolas.
Brown sugar—2 lb. 10 tolas.

Charities and Religious Endowments

By SRI K. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU, Minister for Religious Endowments

The expression "endowment" means and includes all property of every description belonging to or held in trust for a charity. The endowment may consist in applying the corpus or utilising its income for the maintenance of a charity. Endowments are made for charitable or religious purposes. Charitable endowments are made for the benefit of the community for objects of public utility, such as rest-houses, choultries, patasalas, schools and colleges, houses for feeding the poor, institutions for the advancement of education, medical relief and public health. Religious endowments are made for the support of maths or temples or for the performance of any service or charity connected with a temple.

The Hindu religious endowments are of two kinds, namely, temples and maths. Endowments to temples are of two kinds, namely, endowments made for the support of the temple for the maintenance of daily puja and for performance of festivals, and endowments made for the performance of any service or charity connected with a temple. The latter class of endowments is called specific endowments or kattalais. There are about 12,809 major temples in the State coming under the Act. Temples have been endowed with landed properties, assignment of public revenue and jewellery. They are not merely places of worship, but centres of culture and art. Next to temples, maths are the most important institutions in the State. There are about 212 maths in the State. These maths are presided over by Gurus who have disciples of their own. The object of the maths is to spread the knowledge of religion and to impart religious instruction to their disciples and followers. Both temples and maths are necessary institutions for the promotion of Hindu religion.

Partial and Complete Endowments

The endowment may be complete or partial. The endowment is said to be complete when the possession and management of the property vests with the trustee, in the case of a temple, and the head of a math, in the case of a math. A trustee has no right to the property. He has to administer the property in accordance with the terms or objects of the trust. He has to account for the property and its income. He may hold office by hereditary right or by appointment for a fixed term. Misappropriation or misapplication of trust funds is a betrayal of trust and the trustee is liable to be punished. The math and its endowments are not the personal properties of the head of the math. The math exists for the spiritual welfare of the disciples. The head of the math is an ascetic and he has got a duty to spend the income of the math for the purposes of the math. The head of the math is not a mere trustee. He has got larger powers of disposal of the income from the properties of the math. An endowment is said to be partial when a portion of the property or its income is reserved for the trust or when it is merely a charge on the property.

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act of 1951 was enacted to provide for better administration and governance of Hindu religious and charitable institutions and endowments in the State of Madras. Religious and charitable endowments are public trusts. The public have a right to expect that the endowments are administered properly and that the objects of endowments are carried out strictly. There has been complaints of mismanagement and misappropriation of religious and charitable endowments. The Government have got a duty to see that mismanagement is put an end to and that misappropriation or improper dealing of funds is not allowed to continue. All charitable endowments do not come within the purview of the Act. In cases where charitable endowments are mismanaged, the Government will publish a notification in the *Gazette* expressing their intention to extend the provisions of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act to such charitable endowments, and the concerned parties will be given an opportunity to make their own representations against the issue of such notification. After considering the objections, if any, the Government will decide about extending the provisions of the Act to such charitable endowments. Statistics are being gathered for extending the provisions of the Act to charitable endowments which are mismanaged.

Powers under the Act

Under the Act, the Commissioner has got powers of superintendence and control over all religious endowments in the State. This power is exercised by him through Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Area Committees. The State is divided into twenty divisions for the purpose of administration. Each division is in charge of an Assistant Commissioner. The Government have constituted an Area Committee for each division. An Area Committee has jurisdiction over temples and specific endowments getting an income of Rs. 20,000 and below within its division. Non-officials are appointed by Government as members of the Area Committee. The Assistant Commissioner of the division presides over the meetings of the Area Committee. He can take part in the proceedings but has no power to vote. The members of the Area Committee are given powers to appoint trustees, to approve Section 38 register, dhittam, budget, to review, audit report, etc., for temples under their jurisdiction.

It is the duty of the Assistant Commissioner of the division to guide the members properly in the discharge of their duties. The Deputy Commissioners have jurisdiction over temples fetching an income of about Rs. 20,000 and maths within a specific area. There are three Deputy Commissioners in the State and they have their offices at Coimbatore, Tanjore and Masulipatnam. They have also to conduct enquiries under the several provisions of the Act. Appeal lies to the Commissioner against any order of the Deputy Commissioner and in certain cases, further appeal lies to the Sub-Court as against the order of the Commissioner and then to the High Court as against the decree of the Sub-Court. The Government have power in matters which cannot be taken to civil courts to call for records from the Commissioner or any Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner or Area Committee or the trustee and to rectify mistakes.

Position of Trustees

Under the Act, the trustees are given very large powers and they have to exercise them in the interests of the institution. Properties of religious institutions cannot be sold, mortgaged or leased for more than five years without the prior sanction of the Commissioner. In the case of alienation of inam lands, sanction of the Government is necessary. These provisions are intended to prevent alienation of lands of religious institutions except in case of necessity or benefit to the institutions.

To prevent leasing of properties for religious institutions for low rentals, the Commissioner is given power under the rules framed under the Act to veto such leases. To prevent loss of jewels due to all sorts of claims put forward by the servants of the temple to the custody of jewels, Section 36 of the Act has been enacted which provides that no office-holder or servant of a religious institution has a right to be in possession of jewels and valuables except under such conditions and safeguards the Commissioner may direct.

It is the duty of the trustee to renovate and keep the temple and its surroundings in neat condition. He should see that the gopurams are renovated, that tanks are kept clean and that the vicinity, the entrance steps, corridors and floorings of temples are kept in good condition. To ensure th t repairs, and renovations are attended to, a minimum of ten per cent of gross income in the case of institutions getting an income of Rs. 3,000 and below and 25 per cent in the case of institutions getting an income of above Rs. 3,000 has to be provided in the budget for repairs and renovation of buildings connected with the temple. In addition, every trustee should provide in the budget adequate provisions for dhittam, discharge of liabilities and working balance. The Commissioner has fixed not less than five per cent of gross income as working balance.

Ameniti s for Pilgrims

Section 30 of the Act empowers the trustee to incur expenditure on amenities to the pilgrims and for training of archakas, othuvars, Adyapakas and Vedaparayanikas, after making adequate provisions for the budgetted expenditure. If pujas and festivals have to be done properly, the archakas have to be made familiar with Agamic rules. If after making adequate provisions in the budget as required under the Act and for arrangements for the health and conveniences of the pilgrims and training of archakas, etc., there is a surplus, the trustee of a temple can with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner appropriate the surplus or any portion thereof for any of the purposes mentioned in Section 59 of the Act. It is not every temple that has got a surplus. Some temples have no funds for carrying out repairs. Some temples have no adequate funds for performing pujas.

It is the sacred duty of trustees of rich temples to divert a portion of their funds to help those temples which are in need of funds for repairs or for performing puja. Besides, the surplus funds can be diverted for starting orphanages, poor homes for the disabled and helpless, for propagation of religion, for maintenance of asylums for lepers, etc. These are some of the great objects for which surplus funds of religious institutions can be diverted.

The accounts of religious institutions whose annual income is not less than one thousand rupees are being audited by the Examiner of Local Funds. Trustees are liable for surcharge for misappropriation or wilful waste of funds or gross neglect resulting in loss to the institutions as disclosed from the audit reports. They are therefore bound to maintain proper accounts for income and expenditure of the institution and to see that no loss is caused to the trust during their management. Neither the Government nor the public can keep quiet when funds of religious institutions are misappropriated or mishandled.

(A.I R., Madras)

Visakhapatnam Agency in 1950-51

The following are the salient features of the administration of the Visakhapatnam Agency during 1950-51 :—

Crime.—Crime continued to be light during the year. The crime figures remained almost on a par with those of last year. During the year under review, there was a total number of 992 enquiries and trials, eight appeals and ten sessions cases.

Medical Facilities.—During the year under report, a periodical itinerary of the medical officers and midwives in the Agency villages adjoining their headquarters continued in operation. This method of approaching the hillmen at their respective houses is showing encouraging results and the hillmen are resorting to the scientific treatment in larger numbers than before. A total number of 822 in-patients and 76,778 out-patients were treated during the year. Two hundred and eighty-nine labour cases were conducted. The anti-malarial units at Araku, Chintapalli, G. Madgole, Krishnadevipeta and Paderu have been working satisfactorily, with the result that spread of malaria had been effectively controlled.

Livestock Improvement.—Breeding bulls were stationed at Sarabhannapalem, Malakamalakaram, Kongasingi and Araku Colony, to improve the livestock in the Agency villages.

Education.—There were 56 hill schools, 13 Board elementary schools, 80 aided elementary schools and 20 adult education centres in the Agency. The number of schools as well as the number of pupils increased appreciably during the year. Twenty adult education centres were opened in the Agency. Boarding houses for the use of the hill tribes children were ordered to be opened at Seetampeta and Lagisapalli and G.L. Puram during the year under report.

Loan and other Facilities.—A sum of Rs. 14,950 was distributed during the year as State loans in Gudem Taluk. The right of free grazing was given to the villagers of Kondasantha in Sanivaram reserve forest. Free grazing was also allowed except in the closed areas, for all cattle, excluding goats, to secure the co-operation of hillmen for the successful protection of the reserves. Eleven families of Ponsilikota forest settlement were permitted to cultivate 326 acres of land, free of charge, as in the previous year.

Survey of Cottage Industries

The Government have selected the Kumbakonam firka in Tanjore District, instead of Kalahasti firka in Chittoor District, as previously notified, for the survey of the principal cottage industry of brass, bronze metalware and cutlery.

5 NOV 1952

Rights and Duties

By Sri J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S., Secretary, Development Department

It may appear superfluous to talk about the 'Rights and Duties' of Government servants since these are recorded in various monumental volumes, including the Constitution. In fact, a good part of the time of Government is lost enforcing duties and allowing rights to individual Government servants. Perhaps this is a justification for a better appreciation of the subject. If the spirit underlying rights and duties is realised by all concerned, there would be less trouble for them and for others.

The spirit of the rules is that the work of Government is so important that on one hand it should be precisely defined and carefully done, and on the other, adequately paid and duly protected. There should be no doubt of the importance of Government work in a country in which the life and livelihood of millions, mostly illiterate, are dependent on rules and laws very meticulous and very far-reaching. Since the War the regimen of rules, in the name of control, has been extended not only to what one may own or produce but also distribute and consume. The latest extension is in the name of Planning which aims at an overall grip of the entire human and material resources of the country. The natural result is that Government is more powerful and Government servants more important than they have ever been in the past, however dimly this fact is realised.

Carefully Ordered Mechanism

When Government work is of a vital nature, it has naturally to be done fully and carefully. This implies that the duties of Government servants will not admit of any evasion or deflection. They have to be discharged inexorably, without fear or favour. The responsibility extends from top to the bottom, each link having its function in the carefully ordered mechanism of Government. If some think and plan, others supervise and enforce, the rest have to execute and achieve. The very size of Government requires that there is no let or hindrance anywhere.

Such duties justify the pay and protection which Government servants demand. The pay must be such as to place the Government servant beyond reasonable temptation. It should also be related to the qualifications of Government servants, generally the highest in the classes from which they are drawn. Unfortunately the salaries of Government servants have fallen behind the emoluments of many of those who may have failed to enter Government service and taken to other professions. This is because in the period of inflation prevailing since the War, the income of Government has been inelastic, while the income of private enterprises and professions has adjusted itself to the value of money. This has no doubt been a cause of much dissatisfaction to Government servants. They can however console themselves that they have security of service and that some day inflation will end.

From the Presidential Address of Sri J. M. Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department, on "The Rights and Duties of Government Servants" at the Celebrations of the Secretariat and N.G.O. Associations on 12th September 1952.

Highest Loyalty to Work

In all, three sets of duties and rights of Government servants may be discerned, first to their work, second to other Government servants, and third to the public. The highest loyalty of a Government servant is to his work. To the extent work is rendered in a detached spirit, it will be of advantage to and will ultimately be approved by those above. In fact one of the basic conditions for the successful working of democracy is the independence of the permanent staff to do its work. Accordingly, Government servants are protected by various rules which assure security of tenure for as long as work is properly done. It has been alleged that the weight of these rules reduce, on one hand, the initiative of individual Government servants, and on the other, prevent reward for good work. A comparison is made with private employees who receive promotion and rewards according as they contribute to the interests of their employers. Perhaps there should be more room for recognising exceptional work in Government servants but by far and large, Government servants must look for their reward in the success of Government and the prosperity of the country. This will be inevitably reflected on them if only for the reasons that success will encourage Government to enlarge its activities in which more scope for promotion will arise.

The duties and rights of Government servants among themselves, arise from the fact that the mechanism of Government is one and whole and every one has to do his part. This implies first a spirit of co-operation. So far, Government servants are known to have banded themselves to agitate their grievances. It may be desirable to use such associations also for improvement of all the members in the matter of their work. The best argument employees have against employers are that they are indispensable because of their value and merit. The integral character of the work of all Government servants is likely to be emphasised by the system of Whitley Councils which may be introduced shortly. It is to be hoped that these councils will lead to a spirit not only to get something but to give more to the country.

Relations with the Public

The rights and duties of Government servants with the public have tended to be confused because democracy has come too suddenly. While public servants are faced with a new allegiance, the public is inclined to expect too much. Any individual who has some work with Government is apt to regard himself as the whole public and to be resentful if his case is considered in the context of the rights of others. This attitude is changing and will do so the more, if public servants make clear their impartiality and their loyalty to the general good. It may be necessary also for Government servants first to be more expeditious, second to be more human. Delay arises largely because of rules made to ensure that no mistakes are made. This has implied a certain dispersal of responsibility, so that the individual Government servant is able to excuse his own slackness on the basis of that of others.

Delay is cause not only of exasperation of the public, but of opportunities for corruption. In the existing state of things, therefore, the emphasis should be on quick disposal. In respect of the human touch, Government servants sometimes tend to be weighed down by the letter and not the essentially human problems involved. The attitude should change as Government servants acquire the confidence that honest work will be appreciated. The public has therefore to make its contribution to the rights and duties of Government servants. It has to exhibit a better understanding of the difficulties of those who see problems in their multitudinous and not individual aspects and who are subject to rules and subordinations which limit individual efforts.

It is said that a people get the Government they deserve. If the people expect an efficient, honest and sympathetic civil service, they must in some measure show the same qualities. The civil services in Madras have a very high tradition which they are sure to maintain by their own efforts provided there is appropriate appreciation from the people they serve. If the rights of Government servants are conceded, their duties will follow as day follows night. And contrariwise, Government servants who discharge their duties need not be afraid of their rights.

Gift of Radio Set to Hospital

The Government have accepted with thanks the gift made by Sri S. Maldhi Reddi, Kurnool, of a radio set with necessary equipment and loudspeakers, to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool, for the entertainment of the patients.

Zamindari Abolition: Advance Compensation

A number of inam estates notified to be taken over on October 1, 1951, were not taken over on that date, as they were covered by stay orders of the High Court, Madras. Some of these estates have been taken over subsequently on the vacation of the stay orders. In respect of these estates, the advance compensation due for them has been deposited with the concerned Estates Abolition Tribunals by the Director of Settlements, on behalf of the Government. The names of the inam estates, the amount of advance compensation deposited for them, and the dates of deposit are published in the following issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*: (1) page 986 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd July 1952; (2) page 1157 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th August 1952; (3) page 1297 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th September 1952.

In respect of certain inam estates for which advance compensation was already deposited, it was found for some reason or other that the amount deposited as advance compensation has to be withdrawn. The names of the inam estates, the amount withdrawn and the reason for such withdrawals have been published at page 1122 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th August 1952.

Jails in 1951

The following are the salient features of the administration of jails of the Madras State in 1951 :—

Admissions to Jails.—The Administration Report on Jails for 1951 shows that there was a decrease in the number of admissions to jails from 321,520 in 1950 to 314,707 in 1951, while the daily average population increased from 25,514·94 to 26,188·02. The daily average of the under-trial prisoners decreased from 8,867·25 to 8,386·06.

Manufacture of Articles.—39·63 per cent of the convicts were employed in the jail manufacture of various articles, the value of which was Rs. 27,80,898 in the year under report against Rs. 24,16,693 in 1950.

Administrative Measures.—During the year under review Dr. Walter C. Reckless, United Nations Expert on Criminology, visited Madras. A second grade Sub-jail was opened at Madurantakam and a second Borstal School at Alipuram, Bellary. The Central Jail, Cuddalore, hitherto used for the confinement of detenus, was temporarily converted into a Jail for confining ordinary prisoners. The Subsidiary Jails at Bandar Fort and Salem were converted into Special Subsidiary Jails. The prisoners, whose unexpired portion of sentences was one month or less on August 20, 1951, were released unconditionally, to relieve overcrowding in jails. The reciprocal arrangements regarding transfer of prisoners, ex-military and others, convicted by Civil Courts of criminal jurisdiction from the States, where they are convicted to their States of origin were extended to Part 'C' States, i.e., Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Cutch and Vindhya Pradesh. Condemned prisoners were supplied betel and nut. One hundred huts were constructed for warders in various jails and repairs to 74 huts in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, were executed. The Republic Day, January 26, of every year was declared a Jail holiday for jails and borstal schools. Fire Officers and officers of higher rank were appointed as ex-officio visitors of jails.

Research in Indigenous Medicine: Advisory Council Set Up

The Government of India have set up a Scientific Advisory Council for the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar, which will work in collaboration with the Gulab Kunwarba Ayurvedic Institute, Jamnagar. Vaidyaratna Captain G. Srinivasamurti, former Principal, School of Indian Medicine, Madras, is the Chairman of the Council. The other members are: Ayurvedacharya Jadavji Trikamji of Bombay; Vaidyaraj B. V. Degwekar, M.A., M.S., LL.B., of Jubbulpore; Kaviraj Upendranath Dass, Lecturer in Ayurveda, Ayurvedic Tibb College, Delhi; Director, Ayurvedic Medical Services, Government of Saurashtra, Rajkot; Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M.D. (Bom.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M.H. (Camb.), of Bombay; Dr. B. Mukerji, M.B. (Cal.), D.SC. (Mich.), M.D. (Munich), M.P.S. (Lond.), F.N.I., Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow; a Statistician to be nominated at a later date and the Director of the Institute.

The term of office of the members will be three years. The chief function of the Council is to assist the technical staff of the Institute in formulating its research programme for all categories of research both initially and during its subsequent years of development.

has drawn up a programme to cultivate guinea grass on about 15 acres of this land. A beginning in this direction has already been made, by bringing about four acres under this special variety of grass.

Government Aid

Temporary thatched sheds to shelter the dry buffaloes and quarters for the staff at this farm have been erected. The Government have given the services of one Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, one Stockman-Compounder to look after the animals and one Cattle-man Attendant to look after the Murrah buffalo stud bull maintained at this farm, for grading up the livestock. The District Veterinary Officer (Milk), Madras, inspects the animals periodically and renders necessary medical aid and tests the pregnancy of the animals. The Dairy Assistant, Madras, also visits the farm and assists in the cultivation of crops and in particular the fodder crops. The Madras Milk Supply Union has appointed a special Salvage Committee to look after the affairs of the farm.

The Government of Madras, considering the functions of this farm as a special type of activity to improve and preserve the condition of livestock, have given a subsidy of Rs. 360 towards the salary of the cattle-men and another sum of Rs. 100 towards equipping a veterinary first aid set. The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union has invested a sum of about Rs. 30,000 towards the purchase of improved agricultural implements such as tractor, mould-board plough, cultivator, pumpsets, etc.

Sri D. Sanjeevayya, Minister for Co-operation and Housing, visited this salvage of dry buffaloes farm on 10th August 1952. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, the Sub-Collector, Gudur, and the Salvage Committee Members of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, received the distinguished visitor and took him around the farm. The Minister for Co-operation after seeing the varied activities of the Salvage Farm observed that this institution is serving a useful purpose in improving the condition of livestock and in preserving the cattle wealth on co-operative basis. He desired that many more salvage farms of this kind are started, in different parts of the State, to arrest slaughter of useful milch animals and to preserve the cattle wealth of our country.

Multipurpose Societies

Amadaguntla

Amadaguntla is a village about 18 miles from Kurnool in the Kurnool Taluk on the Kurnool-Pathikonda road. The Amadaguntla Multipurpose Rural Co-operative Society was registered on 19th January 1933 and started on its work on 29th January 1933. It has 123 members on rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,937-11-0. The Society has accumulated Rs. 931 under reserve fund, of which Rs. 744-12-0 has been invested in the District Co-operative Central Bank, Kurnool.

The Society borrowed a sum of Rs. 24,447-8-6 in September and October 1951. This includes a sum of Rs. 3,000 taken under post-sanction system. The Society has issued loans under the continuity mortgage system.

Rupees 26,140 is due from members as on date, of which Rs. 1,540 is overdue.

The Society earned a profit of Rs. 333-9-0 during the year 1950-51.

Pichamapalayam

The Pichamapalayam Multipurpose Co-operative Society in Coimbatore Circle was registered as a rural credit society on 24th April 1917 and it was converted into a multipurpose co-operative society during the year 1942. The main object of the Society was to enable its members to purchase rations and other controlled articles and to meet the credit needs of the members. A ration shop was run by the Society till the middle of the co-operative year 1951-52 and as derationing was introduced in the rural areas, the ration shop was closed.

The President of the Society is one of the Honorary Arbitrators selected by the Tiruppur Co-operative Union for disposal of arbitration references. He collects the loans in time from the members of the Society. The Society has recently introduced social and recreational activities and it runs a reading room also. The following are further details regarding the Society :—

(1) Date of registration—24th April 1917.
Date of starting—26th May 1917.

(2) Number of members—1,617.
Paid-up share capital—Rs. 3,571.

(3) Population of the villages included in the area of operation—4,000.

(4) Percentage of population served by the Society—42 per cent.

(5) Whether the Society has adopted the social and recreational activities by law—Yes.

(6) Individual maximum borrowing power—Rs. 750.

(7) Profits earned by the Society—Rs. 356-2-0 (1950-51 period).

Melur

The Melur Co-operative Multipurpose Rural Credit Society affiliated to the Mercanad Co-operative Union in the Nilgris District (Post Melur) was registered on 24th December 1918 and started on work on 18th March 1919. It had 66 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,858 on 30th June 1951.

During 1950-51 the Society borrowed Rs. 12,000 from the Central Bank and repaid Rs. 10,885, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,464. There are no overdues. During the year, the Society disbursed loans to its members to the extent of Rs. 13,000 and collected from them Rs. 11,423 leaving a balance of Rs. 14,530. There are no overdues.

The Reserve Fund of the Society was Rs. 3,515-2-0 on 30th June 1951. It earned a profit of Rs. 340-6-0 during 1950-51.

Hundi boxes have been distributed to the members of the Society as a first step towards multipurpose activities and a thrift deposit of Rs. 328-7-0 has so far been collected through them.

Prime Minister's Visit to Madras State

In his seven-day tour of Madras State, Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru exhorted the people to take up the task of reconstruction of the country in their own hands without waiting for initiative or assistance from the Government. This gospel of self-help was spread by him amongst the lakhs and lakhs of people in Rayalaseema, who gathered to welcome him in hamlets, villages and towns in his whirlwind tour of the famine-stricken areas.

The Prime Minister moved and mixed with the people freely. Bouquets and garlands were tossed back to the smiling women and children. Little girls wandered about the villages, proud and smiling, till the flowers in the returned garlands faded.

The Prime Minister arrived in Madras on 4th October 1952. The same night he proceeded on a tour of Rayalaseema and the border villages of Mysore for a first-hand study of the famine conditions prevailing in the areas.

Anantapur

Arriving at Tadpatri, in Anantapur District, next morning, the Prime Minister was received by the local officials and leaders. Representations were made to him of the condition of the people. They emphasised the need for more relief works and more gruel centres and for taking up of the Tungabhadra High Level Channel as a permanent measure for averting the recurring famines in the district. The Prime Minister stressed that for immediate as well as long-term measures of relief, public co-operation was essential and appealed to all public men to offer their support in this endeavour.

Starting from Tadpatri, Prime Minister made a hundred-mile tour of inspection of drought-affected parts of Anantapur before proceeding to Mysore in the afternoon.

At a number of gruel centres on the way, the Prime Minister watched the distribution of gruel to the aged, infirm and the children, and also inspected the newly dug and newly deepened wells in which water was reached at sixty to seventy feet below the surface. He also visited destitute homes and relief works at a number of places. At Kadavakal the Prime Minister tested the gruel and found it tasty and good. Addressing those assembled at Muchchukota centre, the Prime Minister said: "We want to do all we can to help you, both the Madras and the Central Governments. We shall of course do what we can. But in order to achieve best results—because our resources are limited—we must all work together and co-operate, the people and the Government, and then I hope we will achieve something not only to give relief for the present but also provide for future contingencies and difficulties."

After inspecting the affected areas in Tadpatri, Dharmavaram, Anantapur and Penukonda Taluks, the Prime Minister left for Mysore in the evening.

Returning from Mysore, next day the Prime Minister saw more of the affected areas in Anantapur District. He halted at centres like Kodur, Palasamudram, Gorantla, Kadiri and wound up the programme in the district with an address to a mammoth gathering in Anantapur Town, the headquarters of the district. Addressing the gathering the Prime Minister said: "Unfortunately in our country, we have not yet got rid of some feudal ideas such as that manual labour is degrading. We should remember that there is nothing more ennobling and honourable than manual labour. So long as we do not realise it, we shall remain a second-rate country. You may argue about Socialism, Communism and so on. But you must understand the basic truth. Whether you go to Russia, America or England you will find manual labour is sound. It is mainly labour that counts in the world. That is so in any progressive country. Of course there cannot be manual labour alone without intellectual labour. The wealth of the country is to be produced necessarily with hands and minds. You have therefore to understand that the modern world is based on science and technology. Hence the need for developing technology in the country."

Cuddapah

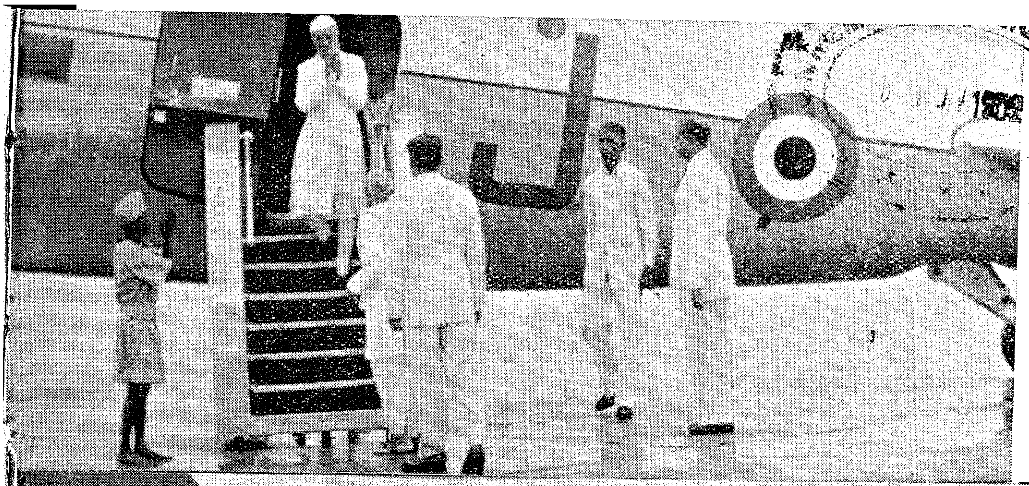
Next day, the 7th October, the Prime Minister commenced his tour of Cuddapah District, with a public meeting at Cuddapah. Declaring that he disliked the application of Famine Code for relief of distress, which he characterised as "doling out charity to impoverished and beggarly people," the Prime Minister said: "I like to grant relief on as large a scale as possible, Famine Code or no Famine Code. However impoverished we may be, we do not want people to be treated as beggars, waiting for charity. Even if our resources are limited, our outlook must be straight. The conception behind the Famine Code dating back from the time it was framed by the British rulers is not the conception I like."

The Prime Minister next visited a number of centres in some of the badly-affected areas of Cuddapah District, like Rayachoti. At Rayachoti he visited the famine relief work centres run by the Women's Welfare Department which provides useful employment to a large number of women and children. In the evening he visited Madanapalle and a few other centres in Chittoor District, halting at Chittoor for the night.

Beauty of the South

In the course of a talk to Pressmen in the night, the Prime Minister had someting to say about the panoramic beauty of the area. "In North India we are used to very high mountains like the Himalayas and generally speaking a vast flat plain. As soon as one comes to the Deccan the scene changes completely and there are neither high mountains of that type nor flat plains. Generally speaking we have undulating land, downs with small hills. This typical Deccan scenery exists in Maharashtra, parts of Central India, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rayalaseema—this undulating land, these extraordinary hillocks standing out of it like islands, full of curious shaped boulders sitting on one another. The whole scene appeared to me very attractive and impressive. These rock formations denoted strength and some kind of permanance. I am always fascinated by them whenever I see them.

"Another rather lovely feature of the scenery of the South is the varying colour and hue of the hills. They seem to change colour with every slight change in climatic conditions or the time of the day. Sometimes they are bluish, at other times rather purple. These several colours and ever-changing hues are fascinating to watch.



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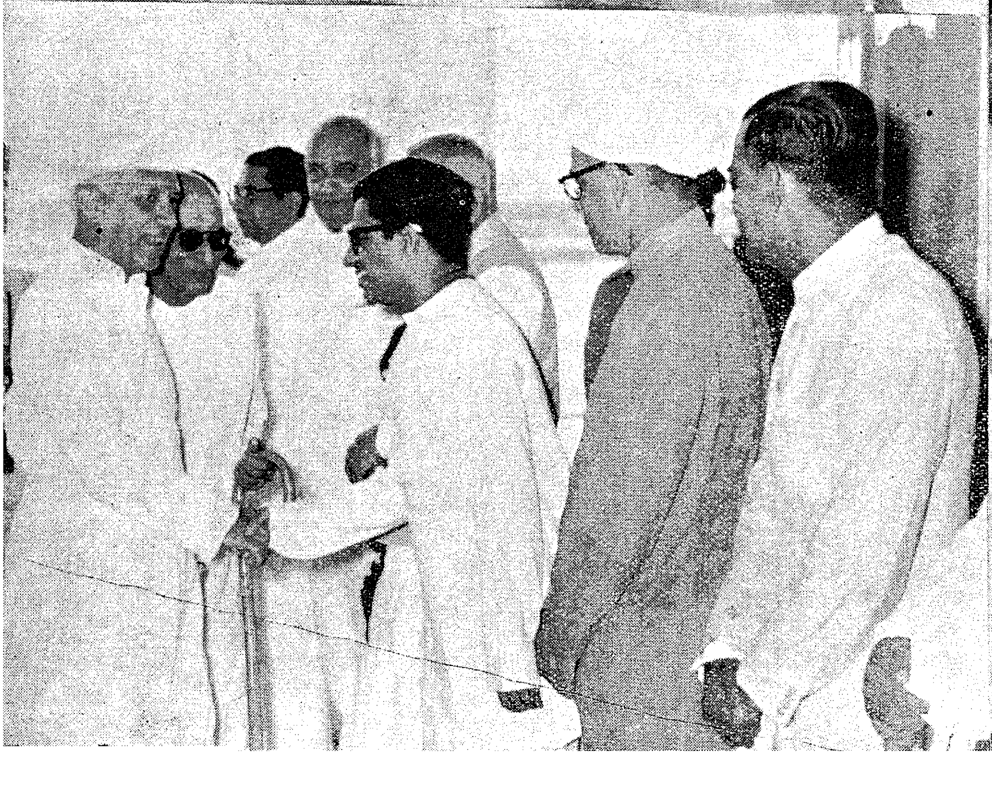
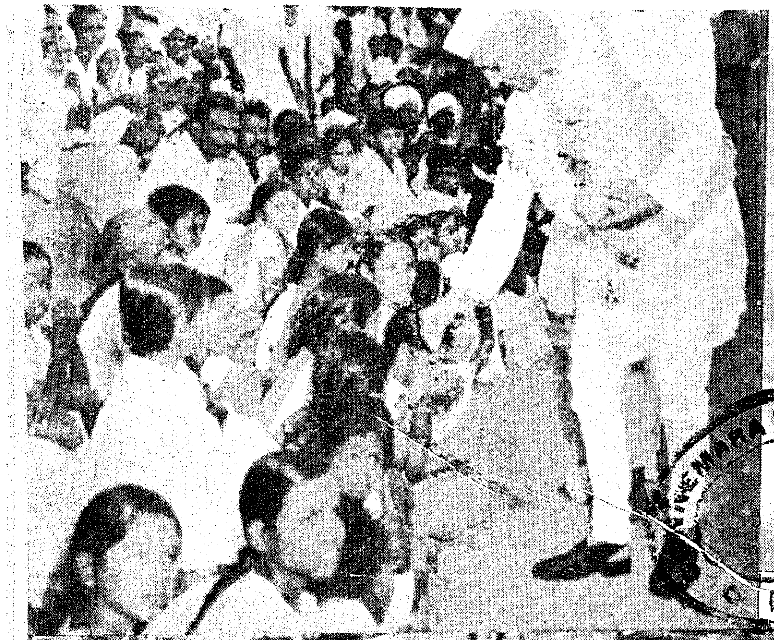
THE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, visited Madras State on a seven-day tour, primarily to see for himself the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema, and to inspect the relief measures launched there.

The Prime Minister arrived in Madras on October 4, 1952. Pictures show the Prime Minister alighting from the aircraft, being met by Chief Minister Sri Rajagopalachari; Ministers of the Madras Government are introduced; leaving the Airport.

The Prime Minister left for Rayalaseema the same night.





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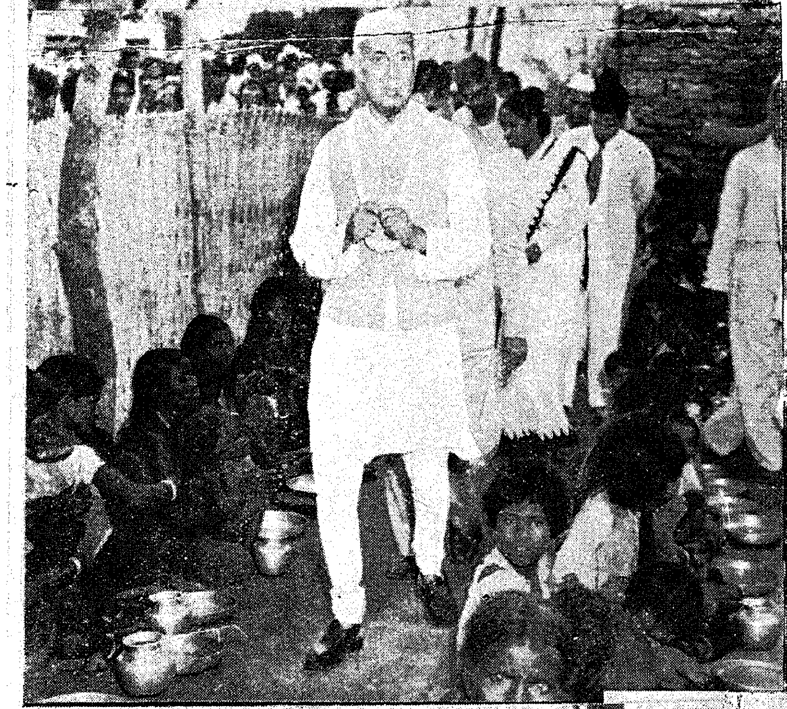
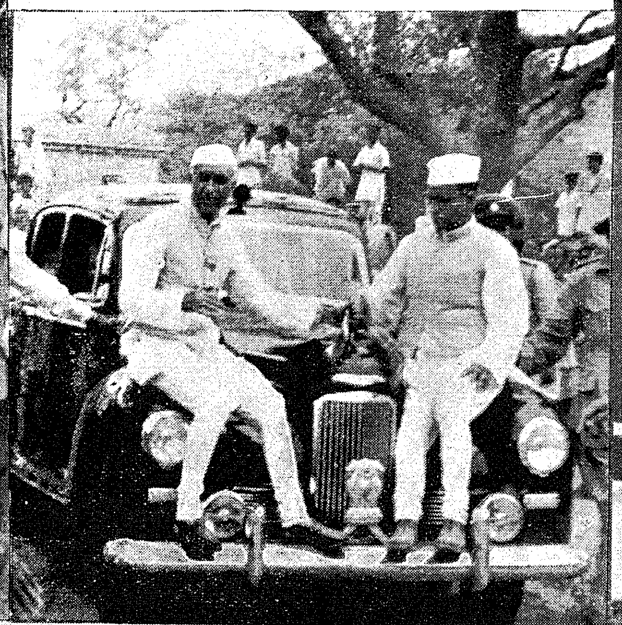
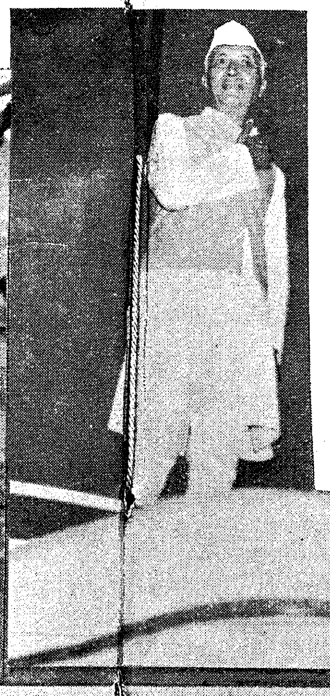
CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
MADRAS

RAYALASEEMA ALBUM







Immediately after arrival at Tadpatri Shri Jawaharlal Nehru got on top of a bus to give the milling crowd *darshan.*

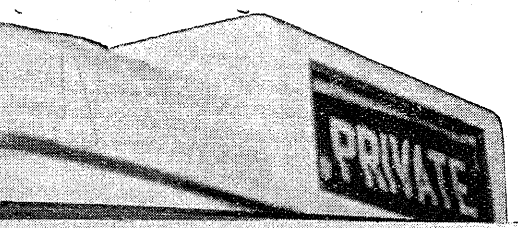
Top row: Distributing sweets to children at a wayside stop; Inspecting the Pappur Harijan well; Saris for poor women at Gurramkonda village; At the Rayachoti Relief Centre run by the Women's Welfare Department.

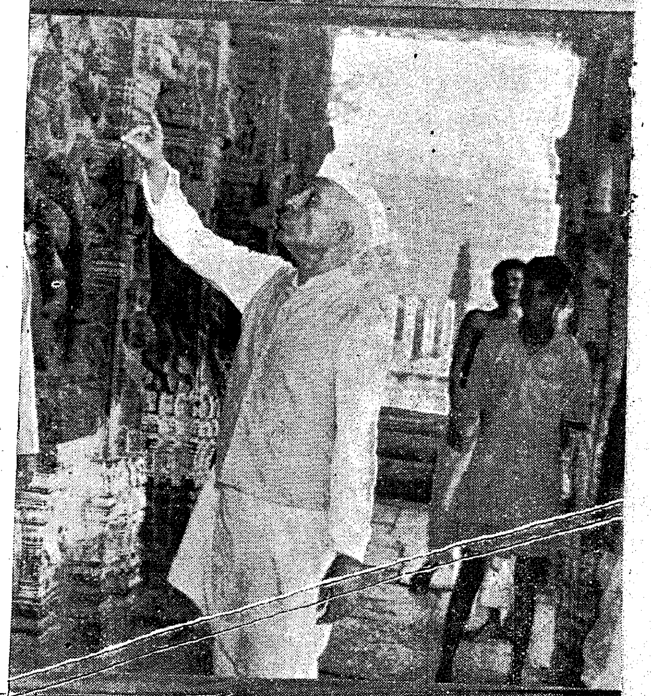
Centre left: Visibly moved at the Guttur Gruel Centre; *Darshan* at Penukonda.

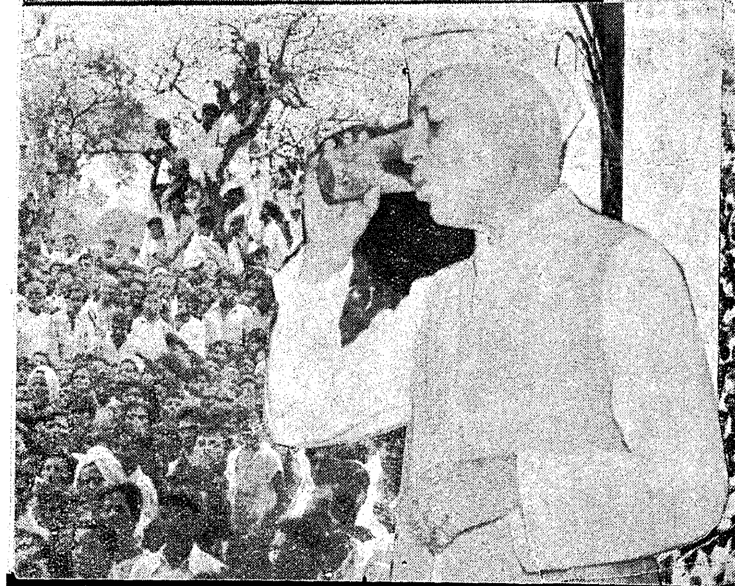
Bottom left: Tasting gruel at Kadavakal.

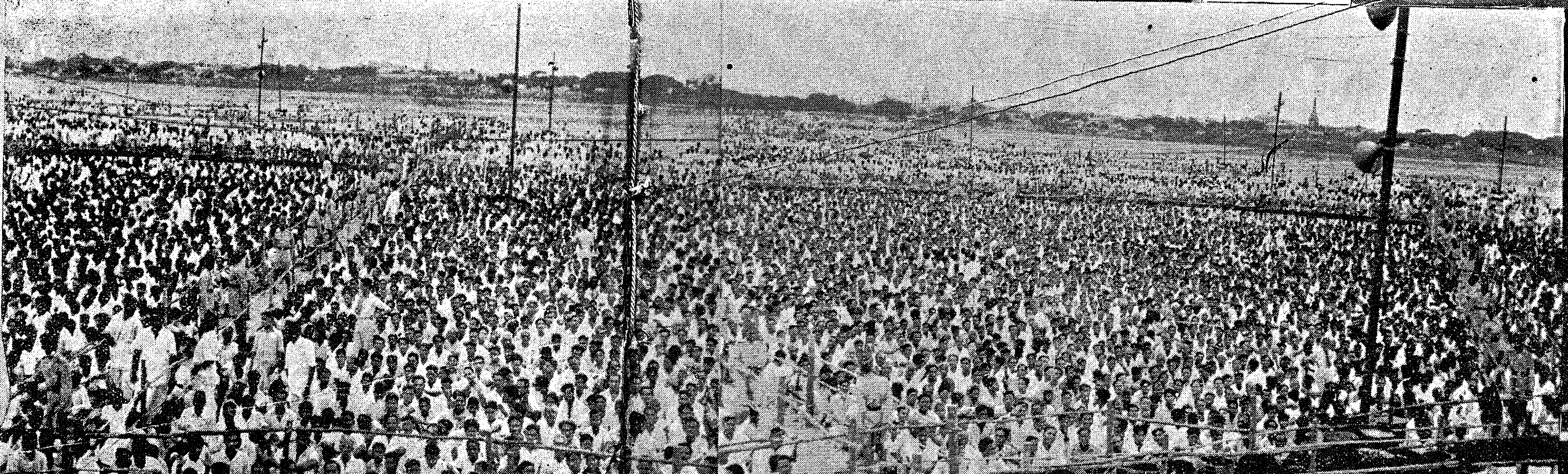
Right: At the Varadarajar temple, Kancheepuram.

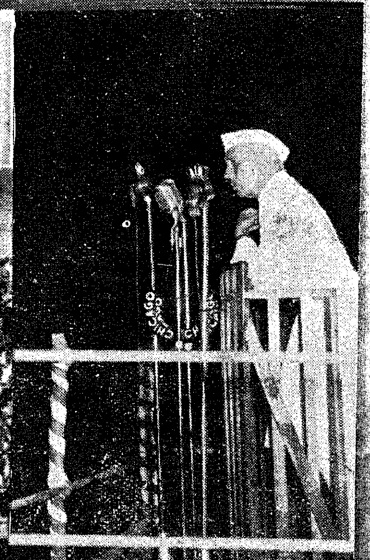
Bottom: At the Island Grounds, Madras City.

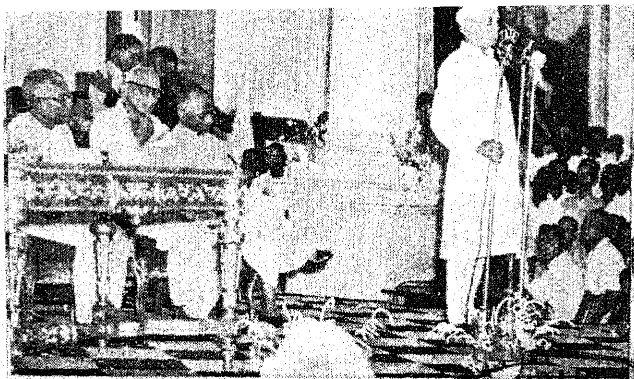


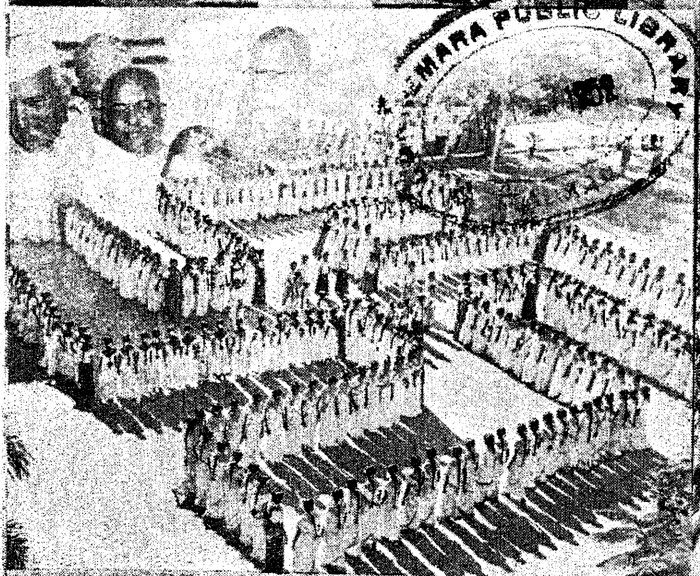












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MADRAS ENGAGEMENTS...

After his whirlwind tour of Rayalaseema, Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru fulfilled a number of engagements in Madras City.

Photos of some of the functions are shown here.

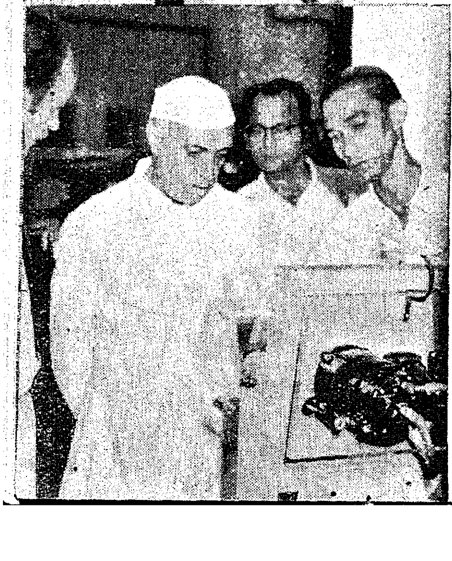
Top : Inaugurating the Bharat Sevak Samaj at Rajaji Hall.

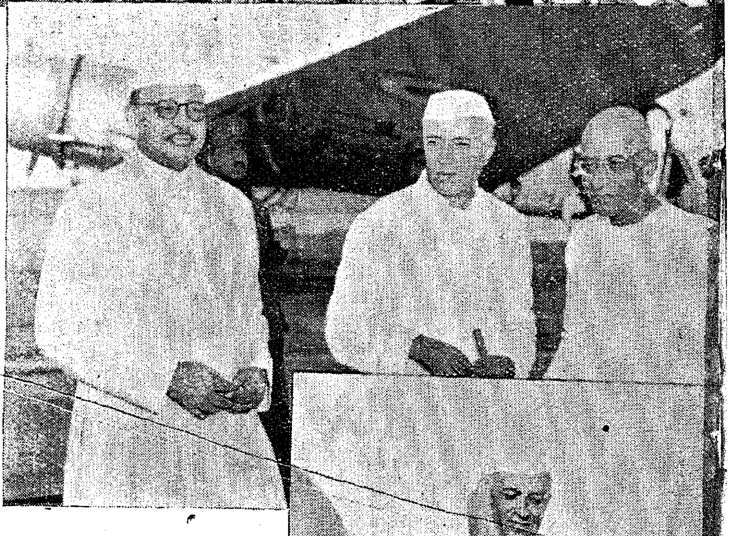
Centre left: At the National Girls School, Triplicane, where the girls performed their famous Swastik Kolam drill.

Centre right: With elementary school children on the steps of Rajaji Hall.

Left: A word of cheer to a blind boy at the Social Science Organisation Rally at Raj Bhavan, Guindy . . . Visit to the Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet.

Right: With the Governor and the Chief Minister at the Airport. . . . The Prime Minister bids farewell from the aircraft.





1952 MADRAS

Altogether the scenery in the Deccan with its great variety and yet with a certain similarity is very attractive and impressive. It is the kind of country which should produce, as it has done in the past, both high civilisation and hardy men and women. During the last fortnight I have seen a good deal of these in Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and Mysore. And hence my mind is full of it. The one thing I rather missed in the South are snow-covered mountains."

The Prime Minister also addressed a large gathering of the citizens of Chittoor on the morning of 8th October.

On his way back to Madras, the Prime Minister visited Kancheepuram, the famous pilgrim centre. The Prime Minister studied and admired the architectural beauty of the Varadaraja Swami temple. Later he addressed a huge gathering at Kancheepuram.

Madras City

Back in Madras, the Prime Minister had a busy round of engagements for the rest of the days of his sojourn.

At Raj Bhavan, the Prime Minister met the representatives of the various social service organisations doing work in the City. An exhibition was organised by the Guild of Service. The Prime Minister told the social workers: "I think you will learn more about the economics of India by living for some time in an Indian village trying to do things by yourself there, than by reading books."

The Prime Minister also addressed a gathering of more than 20,000 students at the Presidency College grounds. Exhorting the students, on the task ahead, the Prime Minister said: "Life is a continuous struggle. We have to be active. We have to do things. We have to build up. We are partners in a tremendous adventure. We must not lose heart when something wrong happens. We should keep our perspective and not lose it. Do not become narrow and do not imagine that you are looking at a mountain when you happen to be near a mole-hill. Develop quality in yourself. But I warn you against this business of quality caste. That is a very bad thing. It is completely opposed to any democratic idea. We have to produce quality in the people of India as a whole, allowing those of a higher stature to go up, of course."

On October 9th the Prime Minister visited the Madras Institute of Technology at Chromepet and also addressed a mammoth gathering of the citizens of Madras at the Island Grounds in the evening. On the 9th morning the Prime Minister conferred with Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister, and other Ministers of the State Government on problems affecting this State.

At the public meeting the Prime Minister dealt with the question of land reform, industrialisation, Communist activity, anti-Hindi movement, Community Projects, Kashmir and foreign settlements in India. Winding up the speech on a personal note, the Prime Minister said: "I have been a very ambitious person in many ways, but I do not know if I can call myself ambitious in the normal sense of the word. But there is one ambition left in me and it is this; that in the years to come and in the few years left to me I should throw myself with all the strength and energy left in me into the work of building up India. I want to do it to the uttermost till I am exhausted and thrown away as on the scrap heap. I am not interested in what you or anybody else may think of me afterwards. It is enough for me that I have exhausted myself, my strength and energy in India's task. I do not care what happens to my reputation after I am gone. But if the people choose to think of me then, I should like them to say, 'This was a man, who with all his mind and heart loved India and the Indian people. And they in turn were indulgent to him and gave him of their love most abundantly and extravagantly.'"

The next day, on the 10th October, the Prime Minister addressed the Congress Legislators and workers of the Madras State. He also inaugurated the Tamil Nad, Andhra, Mysore and Coorg Branches of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. In the evening the Prime Minister was accorded a Civic Reception by the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Madras City Corporation.

On the 11th October the Prime Minister left for Delhi by plane.

Free Grazing Allowed in Famine Areas

Lopping and removal of leaf fodder has been permitted free of charge from all the forests in charge of the Forest Department in Chittoor Revenue District, subject to the following conditions: (1) Only fodder trees will be lopped and the lopping should be confined to the end branches of trees, not usually exceeding the thickness of the thumb; (2) Lopping and removal of leaf fodder will be restricted to the hours between sunrise and sunset; (3) No lopping is allowed in areas under regeneration or under plantations or in areas closed to grazing; (4) The concession will last till the end of December 1952 or till the necessity ceases, whichever is earlier.

The concessions of free grazing, free penning of cattle and free removal of hill grass by cartloads in Cuddapah Reserve Forests have been extended up to June 30, 1953.

All the reserves and the Panchayat forests in the taluks of Bellary, Rayadrug, Kudligi, Hospet, Harpanahalli, Hadagalli and Sandur (except the reserve forests in Sandur Taluk) have been thrown open for free grazing and for free cutting of edible leaves.

Public Call Office at Kornur

A public call office was opened at Kornur Post Office on September 1, 1952. It is connected to the Nellore Telephone Exchange.

India Leads in World Potato Research

First in successful world research on charcoal rot which affects potato crops, the Central Potato Research Institute at Patna has been able to secure types resistant to this disease. Laboratory tests, at the Institute, on a large collection of potato varieties from India and different parts of the world have given a few varieties immune to charcoal rot. There has been no previous record of resistance in potato varieties to this disease, which is prevalent not only in India but in the countries of the Middle East, Southern Europe and the Southern States of the U.S.A. as well.

Charcoal rot of potatoes is caused by a fungus which lives in the soil. Investigations conducted by the Plant Pathologist of the Central Potato Research Institute have shown that the incidence of the disease can be reduced by harvesting the tubers before conditions become favourable for increased activity of the parasite. It has been found in actual experiment that harvesting of tubers before the commencement of March, under conditions prevailing in Bihar, has reduced the incidence of the disease to less than ten per cent.

The Chain of Creation

Isavasyamidam Sarvam ! The Universal Spirit, the Power that is worshipped by several names, pervades everything in the material world. He became Food and Food is an endless chain. Everything eats something to live and grow, and everything is food again for something else. This is the Upanishad exposition. Some seek to interpret *annam* as the soul. This is unnecessary. Interpreting it as it plainly stands is good enough. All life and all matter are inter-related into an endless chain. There is no waste but can be made into good food again. Man and animal eat, and what they cast out Mother Earth makes into food again. Thus the chain of creation goes round endlessly. There need be no loss if we fall in line with this law of reconversion. All the food that a city or a village eats can again be put into the earth and reconverted soon into fresh food that we need. Finally the buried carcasses, bones and all again sprout into nourishment for men and livestock. Compost is not an ill-smelling untouchable thing, but a shastraic truth ! I wish I had the physical strength to do it myself, not one day or one week, but all the days. May the municipalities and villages that take good interest in compost-making receive the blessings of God! He who does compost does an act of worship.

—C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Chief Minister.

Valuable Food Crop

This is but one of the outstanding aspects of the research work now carried on at the Central Potato Research Institute, Patna. There are others, too, of importance to potato-growers all over the world. Potato as a food-crop has great value for an over-populated country like India. Bulk for bulk, the yield is ten times that of any cereal crop. In terms of output of calories, an acre of potato yields more than double that from a like acre under wheat. Apart from its starch content, potato is a rich source of Vitamin C and has a little of Vitamin B. A pound of potato is equivalent to 427 calories of energy. The average consumption of potato in India today is 9 lb. per capita per annum.

Potato grows in the same climatic conditions as wheat. It grows best under 60° to 80°. It can stand lower temperatures without frost, but it cannot stand higher temperatures. It is a winter crop in the plains.

Today, in India, 500,000 acres are under potato cultivation, and of these 90 per cent are in the plains. Here comes a problem for the research worker. Breeding potato varieties for the hills and for the plains are two different tasks. Foreign varieties introduced in the plains have been failures. Due to the extreme variability of climatic conditions in India, research work is essential for finding suitable high-yielding varieties for the different tracts. And that is one of the main functions of the Central Potato Research Institute.

Successful Breeding Tests

Breeding varieties that would grow well in areas where no potato was grown earlier have been investigated—and successfully, too, in certain cases. One such instance is at Koilpatti, south of Madurai. Exploratory trials in that region this year have been successful. Another variety, evolved by the Institute, has given promising results when tried in Netarhat, a semi-hilly tract in Bihar. It is expected to give a substantial food-crop to the poverty-stricken Adibasis of the region. This variety matures in forty-five days and gives about 100 maunds per acre.

Surveys of the fungal and bacterial disease affecting potato crops in the field and during storage are being studied by the Institute to assess the damage and devise control measures. Like cholera and typhoid affecting human beings, potato crops suffer from a similar disease known in scientific parlance as "Bacterial wilt". It is epidemic in parts of Uttar Pradesh. It has been found that the parasite causing the disease is transmitted through the agency of the cutting knife. Research at the Institute revealed that dipping the knives in denatured spirit, easily available to the cultivators, gives complete control over the disease. Here, again the Central Potato Research Institute was the first to lead in research.

Close Study of Foreign Varieties

Fungi of certain potato diseases, such as leaf spot and stem canker, have been isolated and named for the first time by the Plant Pathologist at the Central Potato Research Institute. Experiments are now in progress to control these diseases.

In the Botany Section of the Institute, a very large number of foreign commercial varieties and wild relatives of the potato from South America, its original home, have been collected and are under close study. Generally, the imported varieties do not do well under the climatic conditions of the Indian plains. Research, therefore, is centred on incorporating the desirable attributes of the foreign varieties with the local types by methods of hybridisation.

The process is simple. Suitable parental varieties are crossed according to a planned schedule and the tiny seeds obtained, are sown in pans. The seedlings are later transplanted in the field and each seedling is carefully observed for its growth, vigour and disease incidence. At the time of harvest, each plant is assessed for its yield and tuber characters.

Superior Types Evolved

After continued observations ranging over long periods, promising types are sent for trial. As a result of a series of trials like these, it would be possible to select suitable and superior varieties for each climatic zone. Certain hybrids have been found suitable for Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, while others have given good results in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

In the Agronomy Section of the Institute, the work of selection of improved types to suit different soil and climatic conditions goes on. Varieties have been selected by the Central Potato Research Institute and successfully tried in areas where potato was either not normally grown or was considered uneconomical to grow. The manurial and cultural requirements of the local varieties have been studied, and it has been found that nitrogenous manures are very effective, irrespective of the nature of the soil; when used with organic manure, the yields are very high.

Crop Yield Competition During 1952–53

The Government have ordered the continuance of the Crop Yield Competition during the year 1952–53 on the same lines as in 1951–52. The competition will be confined to paddy only, covering all varieties grown under any system of irrigation.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 46,275 for the Crop Yield Competition Scheme of 1952–53 for purposes of award of prizes. The details regarding the prizes are as follows: (1) State Prize—Rs. 500 in cash plus a gold medal worth about Rs. 100; (2) Regional Prizes—Rs. 200 in cash plus a gold medal worth about Rs. 50 for each of the eight Agricultural Regions; (3) District Prizes—Rs. 100 in cash for each of the 27 agricultural districts; (4) Taluk Prizes—Rs. 50 in kind for each of the 225 taluks; and (5) Firka Prizes—Rs. 25 in kind for each of the 1,069 firkas.

The Government of India have decided to award six cash prizes of Rs. 5,000 each or a Fergusson Tractor each, in addition to the certificate of merit *Krishi-Pandit* to the farmer securing the highest yield per acre, in respect of paddy, wheat, potatoes, jowar, bajra, and gram in the competitions held in the various States in the country in 1951–52 and in 1952–53.

Rice Research at Cuttack

Rice, the most important single food-crop of the world supplying about one-fourth of the food energy for the human race, is found in over 8,000 varieties all over the world. Of these, about 3,000 varieties are, today, being grown on a 100-acre stretch of farm attached to the Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack for experimental purposes. The object is to breed selective types with higher and improved yields.

In India, the average yield of clean rice is 750 lb. per acre, although yields of 2,500 lb. have been obtained in Japan. Both climate and variety are responsible for the low Indian yield.

For co-operative action as regards production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, the F.A.O. has appointed an International Rice Commission to initiate, wherever possible, co-operative projects for increased production of this staple food. One such scheme known as the International Rice Hybridisation Project is now functioning at the Cuttack Rice Research Institute.

The project is for the benefit of the participating countries such as Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Indo-China, Japan, Malaya, the Philippines and Thailand. Its unique nature lies in the fact that is the first co-operative attempt at breeding, worked out on an international basis, in the history of rice improvement. The project is run by funds provided by F.A.O. as well as by contributions from the participating countries.

Two Main Heads

Although botanically rice belongs to one species alone, only a few varieties are commercially important. These come under two main heads: the *Indica* and *Japonica* stocks. The *Indica* variety is sown not only in India, but also in Indo-China, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Ceylon, the Philippines, Palestine and other tropical countries. The *Japonica* type is found in the sub-tropics, the countries of Europe, in Italy and Spain, Japan, the northern areas of China, Korea and Australia.

The two types differ in some fundamental respects. The *Japonica* type, with round grains, thrives well in cool climates. It responds to fertilisers and produces high yields, as in Italy and Japan. The *Indica* type has long grains, requires warmer climate and produces a fair crop on soils with low fertility. It responds to fertilisers up to

a point. But after that fertilisers only give it vegetative growth but no further grain formation.

In sub-tropical regions, *Indica* varieties give a generally low yield. Since the rice plant is so very sensitive to climatic environment, *Japonica* varieties cannot be grown in India to produce the same results as elsewhere. It is here that the need for hybridisation comes.

Hybridisation Schemes

At the Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack, hybridisation experiments centre on breeding varieties giving high yields and which respond to manuring. This is sought to be achieved by crossing Indian and South-East Asian varieties of rice with Japanese varieties noted for high yields in Japan.

The hybridisation scheme was started at the Cuttack Institute in 1950. The participating countries like Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Indo-China, Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand have offered two to four varieties for crossing and from Japan has come some of the best *Japonica* varieties.

The hybridisation scheme works in two stages. The crosses are to be made for all the participating countries and the first hybrid generation is raised at the Central Rice Research Institute. The seeds of the hybrids are then supplied to the participating countries for growing the second and subsequent hybrid generation. The second stage of this work is done in the participating countries themselves, where they will grow the second and subsequent hybrid generation plants and select suitable varieties adaptable to local conditions.

150 Cross Combinations

At the Cuttack Institute over thirty *Indica* parents submitted by nine countries have been crossed with eight *Japonica* types. This consists of about 150 cross combinations out of a total of about 270 envisaged in the scheme. In all, as many as 115,000 flowers have been individually crossed and 15,000 hybrid seeds obtained.

During the last year, the Central Rice Research Institute raised 3,000 hybrid plants from crossed seeds obtained from the different crosses. The Institute has collected seeds from these hybrid plants and sent them to the respective participating countries for starting the second stage of the project, i.e., growing the hybrid parents and selecting suitable ones from them.

The hybrid seeds meant for India are still under study. In the International Scheme for *Indica* varieties of rice from India have been included for crossing with *Japonica* types. But India has about 4,000 varieties of rice. To meet the full requirements of this country, a hybrid scheme financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also being carried out at the Institute, in which thirty-three *Indica* varieties from the various States of India are being crossed with *Japonica* varieties. This scheme will be completed within three years.

Today, in India, after continued research, about 300 improved varieties of rice are available. Improved varieties give 15 to 20 per cent more yield than the conventional types grown so far.

RUSSIAN FOOD GIFTS TO INDIA : Mr. Cherednichence, leader of the delegation representing the Russian Trade Unions, handing over the food packets to Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, President of the Madras Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The food gifts arrived in the two Russian Ships Admiral Ushakov *and* Karaganda.

Welfare Fund T.B. Hospital in Nellore

By SRI C. SUBBIAH CHETTY, Honorary Secretary, Nellore District Committee, Madras State Welfare Fund

After the inauguration of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund by Lady Nye on the 30th January 1947, a public meeting of the citizens of this district was convened on 14th February 1947 by the then District Collector, late Sri S. Joseph Reddy, and the Nellore District Committee was formed.

Under the able guidance of Sri S. A. Iyengar, I.C.S., the then District Collector, and Sri Ponaka Govindu Reddy, our first President, it was resolved that a tuberculosis hospital with 30 beds to begin with should be constructed and equipped at Nellore and handed over to the Government for being run by them. The Government were pleased to accept our proposal to take over the hospital after it was constructed and equipped, and manage it themselves. The then Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras, Colonel Bhatia, was pleased to inspect and fix up the site for the location of the hospital. On account of objections raised by interested parties the site was again inspected by Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao, the then Deputy Surgeon-General, Madras, and was approved by him. An extent of about 9½ acres was acquired for this purpose. The Government were pleased to hand over to us the adjacent vacant land and thus the total area now in our possession is about 30 acres. Our thanks are due to Sri B. Joogappa, M.A., the then District Collector, for handing over the site to us and for the keen interest he evinced over this hospital.

Foundation Stone Laid

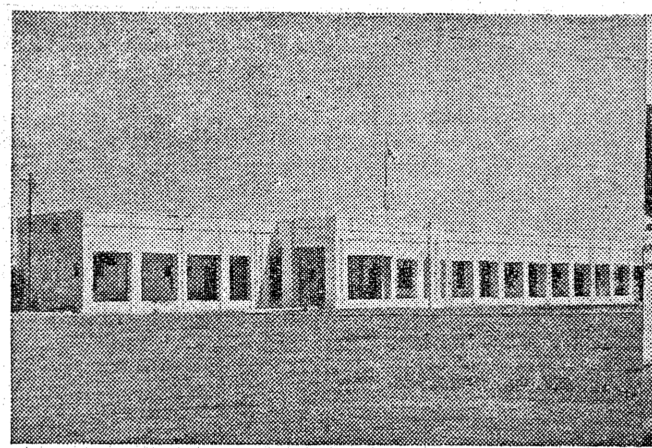
When our committee felt nervous to secure required funds for the construction of this hospital, our then Finance Minister, Sri B. Gopala Reddi, was pleased to co-operate in our efforts and he gave a dynamic drive to fulfil the long-felt desire of having a T.B. hospital here. On 2nd October 1950, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, the foundation stone for this Welfare Fund T.B. Hospital was laid by Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, the then Health Minister.

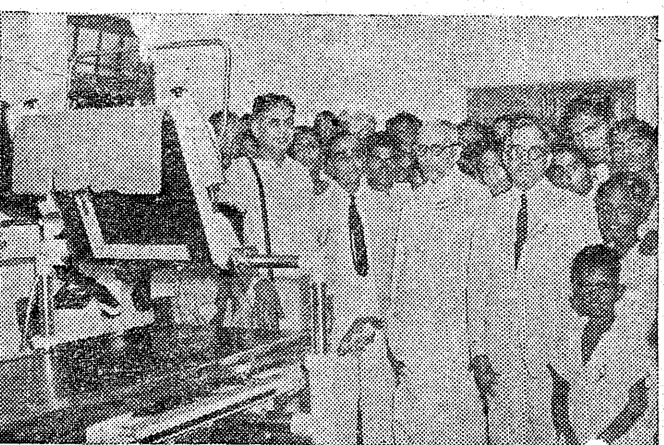
As per the plans sent by the Government for the construction of various buildings, estimates were got prepared and tenders were called for by giving due publicity. Our building sub-committee with Sri C. V. S. Narasimha Rao, the then Executive Engineer, P.W.D., and Sri B. Satyanarayana Pantulu, the then Pennar Bridge Engineer, selected Sri P. Venkatapathi Raju, Vijayavada, as building contractor.

As per the decisions of our equipment sub-committee, the hospital is fully equipped with 100 m.a. X-Ray plant, furniture, steel cots, beds, ward lockers, etc., and fully electrified. The Director of Medical Services, Dr. P. Arunachalam, inspected the buildings and equipment and suggested certain requirements to be provided for this hospital. On 30th August 1952 this hospital was handed over to the Government and it is now working in full swing. Two general wards of two beds each are almost filled up with patients and there is a big waiting list for further admissions. It is the wish of our committee that the Government should expand this institution to a 200-bed hospital in the near future.

Finances

With the total collections so far made amounting to Rs. 3,44,363-7-0, an amount of Rs. 2,27,070 was spent for the cost of site and buildings, Rs. 43,700 for the purchase of the X-Ray plant, Rs. 5,400 for electrification and Rs. 56,216-9-9 for other equipment, establishment and other miscellaneous expenses. We have contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of medicines for the poor cholera patients at the time of the epidemic and Rs. 250 for the purchase of clothes to Harijans of Chemudugunta village. We have now at present an amount of Rs. 11,976-13-3 to the credit of our account at the Imperial Bank of India, Nellore.





T.B. HOSPITAL FOR NELLORE : At left is the Welfare Fund Tuberculosis Hospital recently opened in Nellore Town. Equipped with modern X-Ray plant, the hospital has two general wards of 18 beds each and four special wards of two beds each.

Right : *Sri B. Gopala Reddi who declared open the hospital, and Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Health, are seen here in the X-Ray room.*

Our committee thanks most sincerely His Excellency the Governor's Andhra Cyclone Relief Fund, Madras, for their liberal contribution of Rs. 1,50,000, the Nellore District Tuberculosis Association for Rs. 47,856-14-6, the United Nations Appeal Fund for Children for Rs. 28,789-4-9, Srimati Tikkavarapu Krishnamma for Rs. 20,000 and the Mica Welfare Fund Committee for Rs. 15,000. A further grant of Rs. 15,000 was granted by the Government of India which is expected shortly.

We have already requested the Madras Post-War Reconstruction Committee to kindly sanction a contribution for the construction of special ward for ex-servicemen and we expect to have it soon, when a special ward will be constructed.

Need for More Beds

It is distressing to note that tuberculosis has been on the increase in this district and many affected poor people are finding it difficult to get accommodation in the sanatoria at Madras and other places. It is an urgent necessity to increase the beds in this hospital. We take this opportunity of appealing to the general public of this district to contribute liberally to this noble cause and enable our committee to give this hospital the required bed strength. We are glad to announce that the Central Government have been pleased to exempt contributions towards the Welfare Fund from payment of income-tax.

This is the first non-official effort to get a tuberculosis hospital constructed at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees and we hope and trust that the Government will raise it to a 200-bed hospital in the near future. In view of the valuable help and kind co-operation given by Sri B. Gopala Reddi Garu, our committee unanimously resolved to name the locality of this hospital as Gopalnagar.

The District Committee with very great pleasure conveys its grateful thanks to the Minister for Health, Sri A. B. Shetty, for presiding on the occasion, Sri B. Gopala Reddi for opening the hospital, Dr. P. Arunachalam for opening the X-Ray block, Sri S. Govind Swaminathan for opening the U.N.A. Clock and Srimati C. Ammanna Raja for opening the Bathula Kanakamma ward.

Role of Health Visitors

An unpublicised event, but unique and important in its own way in national reconstruction, took place on October 14 in Madras City. And that was the School Day Celebrations of the Government Training School for Health Visitors in Kellys Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

The great and vital role that Health Visitors could play in the social and preventive aspect of treatment of diseases was stressed by Dr. Isaac Joseph, Deputy Director of Public Health, presiding over the celebrations. Dr. (Kumari) H. M. Rajamanickam, Assistant Director of Public Health, read a report on the working of the school. Mrs. Mona Hensman unveiled a portrait of Dr. (Mrs) Veerasinghe Chinnappa, retired Assistant Director of Public Health, on the occasion.

The president said that in advanced countries, there were organisations of public health nurses who served as a link between the medical institutions and the homes of the patients, and looked after the families of the patients. He said in the cases of diseases like venereal diseases and tuberculosis, environment had a lot to do, and the mere removal of the patient to an institution did not solve the problem. Very often the patients returned only to get a relapse. In such cases, the environment of the patients required a careful looking after. It was in such cases that public health nurses and social organisations played their role. They had to look after the welfare of the family. They had to take care of the sanitary conditions of the house and surroundings to which the patient returned.

In a vast and thickly populated country like India, all this meant colossal work. But a beginning, Dr. Isaac said, had been made in this direction. The Health Visitors trained from the Institution, could, with a little additional training, function as Public Health nurses in the absence of a proper department of public health nursing. In conclusion, Dr. Isaac said, that these were tasks to which they should attend to without delay, in this era of national reconstruction and growth.

WORKERS RELAX : Workers of the Government Coach-building Factory at Chromepet recently spent an enjoyable evening with fun and games. Sri P. C. Mathew, Transport Commissioner (left) presided on the occasion. The variety programme included a "tiger-hunt", snake-charmer act and a drama.

Rural Welfare Activities

A brief note on the salient features of the activities of the Rural Welfare Department in the areas selected for Rural Welfare during July 1952 is given below.

The Nilgiris District.—During the month, 6,000 lb. of potato seeds and 58 lb. of new strains of wheat seeds were supplied to the ryots. A total sum of Rs. 7,260 was paid to 30 ryots as agricultural loans for purchasing seeds and manure. Usual propaganda on compost-making, soil conservation and contour-bunding was carried on. Pests and diseases were effectively controlled in an area of 34 acres. Three beehive boxes were supplied to encourage bee-keeping in the selected firkas; 3,500 blue gum seedlings were distributed during the planting week; 500 seedlings were planted. Thirty-six compost pits were laid. One elementary school was opened at Balithala hamlet.

North Arcot District.—Ten charkas were introduced; 112 compost pits were dug; 1,953 trees were planted; and 14 wells were deepened during the month. The villagers of Kalasapakkam constructed and offered a thatched shed worth Rs. 1,200 as additional accommodation to the District Board School at Kalasapakkam. A poultry shed was constructed at Kadalady.

Tanjore District.—During the month, 65 charkas were introduced and 1,455 hanks of yarn were produced; 34 manure pits were dug and 62 were rectified; 48 compost pits were laid; and 531 tons of compost taken to the fields; 50 cheries were cleaned; 27 insanitary pits were filled up and 36 trench and Wardha type latrines were filled up and were constructed; 13,018 trees were planted and 37 mass meetings were conducted and 136 bhajans and congregational spinnings were held.

South Kanara District.—Two acres of waste lands were terraced and two flushout latrines were completed in Kumbla firka. One Adult Literacy class was opened at Belur and the Belur Board Elementary School was raised to an Higher Elementary School. The Community Hall constructed by the Grama Sangh, Kumbla, was opened by the Collector on 3rd July 1952. The total cost of the work was more than Rs. 7,000 and the Government grant was only Rs. 1,500. In Manjeshwar firka, four furlongs of road work was completed.

In Mulki firka, six acres of lands were brought under cultivation. Green manure seedlings were planted in 3,050 acres of land. Six beehives were supplied. One leaching type of latrine was constructed, and one well work completed. In Nileshwar area, five manure pits were laid and two trench latrines were constructed. Propaganda was carried on on the construction of trench latrines. Seventy new charkas were distributed and 70 houses were visited to induce inmates to purchase charkas and spin regularly.

Salem District.—During the month, two bathrooms and two reading-rooms were constructed and 15 drinking wells were deepened. The World Health Day was celebrated on a grand scale at Gangavalli village by conducting a procession and by convening a public meeting. A magic lantern show was also exhibited on health and sanitation which was witnessed by about 2,000 villagers; 439 manure and rubbish heaps were removed and 26 cheries cleaned. Ten soak pits and 23 cesspools were made. Thirty-eight trench latrines and septic tank latrines were constructed. Ninety compost pits were laid. Four manure pits were dug and 64 rectified; 6,795 tree cuttings and seedlings were planted.

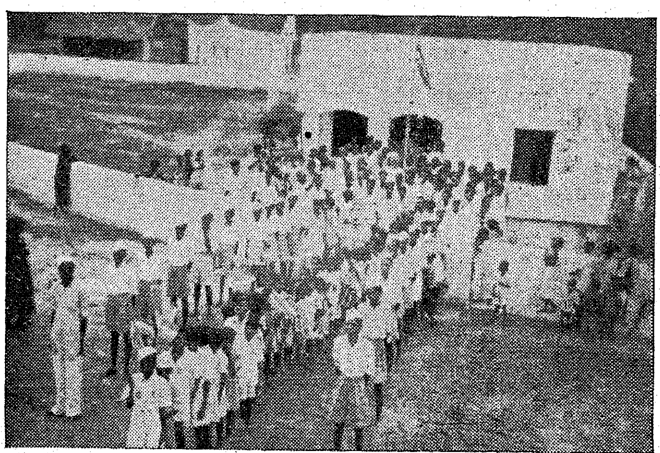
During this month, seven charkas were distributed to self-spinners on instalment basis and six charkas were renovated. The self-spinners produced 3,230 hanks of yarn and 52 lb. of cotton slivers, for whom Khadi clothes were sold for Rs. 151-8-3. A sum of Rs. 29-12-8 was paid as subsidy.

South Arcot District.—In Kadampuliyur centre, 70 compost pits and 20 trench latrines were put up; 9,083 trees were planted during the Vanamahotsava Week. Fourteen kisan charkas were distributed to the ryots during the month. A spinning competition was held at Manaputhur and prizes to the value of Rs. 9-13-6 were distributed to the spinners.

In Chinnasalem centre, one adult education centre was revived and two adult education centres were opened, bringing the total to 44; 32 fruit-bearing trees and 1,817 other trees were planted during the Vanamahotsa Week. Two wells were completed.

Anantapur District.—During the month, 20 new charkas were distributed under the Extensive Khadi Scheme. One hundred hanks of yarn were collected. The villagers of Manasamudram gave one acre of land free of cost to the Grama Seva Sangham for the construction of a school building. About 280 books were supplied to the branch libraries. Ten compost pits were filled up and about 60 of them cleaned.

Malabar District.—About 504 lb. of green manure seeds, vegetable seeds and seedlings of coconut, mango and Malta lime were distributed; 125 tons of manure were distributed for cultivation in Tellicherry, Kuthuparamba and Mattanur firkas. In Payyanur area, 174 lb. of chemical manure and 448 lb. of bonemeal were distributed. Forty-nine compost pits and six trench latrines were dug. Six Agricutural Advisory Committees were constituted. The Grama



RURAL RESURGENCE: The people of Pakkam village, Tiruvallur Taluk, respond to the call of gram-kalyan, and volunteer to self-imposed tasks of rural reconstruction. Here, on Independence Day, the community, after flag salutation, sets out in procession.

Seva Sanghams of nine villages were reconstituted and seven youth leagues were formed. Sixty-three charkas were introduced and 9 lb. of cotton were distributed. Nine persons were given training in carding.

Chittoor District.—During the month, 13,511 trees were planted; 25 compost pits were dug; 12 bags of seeds were distributed and 40 streets were cleaned.

West Godavari District.—During the Vanamahotsava Week, 50,000 plants seedlings and seeds were distributed. A mass sanitary drive was also conducted in the colony of the quarry workers. Electricity was given to two pumpsets in Jagannadhapuram village on the same day.

East Godavari District.—During the month, 13 sanitation drives were conducted; 15 compost pits were dug; 40 manure heaps were removed; and 1,042½ tons of manure taken to the fields; 34 spinning demonstrations were conducted; 27 new charkas were distributed and 65 charkas were repaired; 419 hanks of yarn were collected and 1,368 plants were planted.

Kurnool District.—In Yerragondapalem, 12 compost pits were dug and 30 manure pits were set right. The Rural Welfare staff cleaned 38 streets and removed five manure pits outside the village. In Kurnool centre, nine compost pits were filled up and two manure pits were removed outside the villages and 98 manure pits set right. Fifty-two spinning demonstrations were conducted and 993 trees were planted. In Kurnool centre, the Rural Welfare staff organised one cub-pack with 40 boys, conducted 12 adult classes and 12 spinning demonstrations. More than 25,000 lb. of seeds were distributed.

Nellore District.—Thirty-nine spinning demonstrations were given and six new charkas introduced; 1,038 hanks of yarn were spun and 162 yards of Khadi woven; 14½ lb. of vegetable seeds were distributed and 3,628 trees planted; 35 new compost pits were dug and 329 old ones set right; 239 tons of compost manure was produced. Seventy-three individual and 23 mass sanitary drives were conducted. Forty-four soak pits and 232 manure heaps were set right; 27 wells and 44 sewage pits and canals were cleaned.

Tiruchirappalli District.—In Musiri firka 19 charkas were introduced during the month and 632 hanks were collected during the month. A maternity centre at Jambumadai has been opened by the Kasturibai Centre Trust.

MESSAGE OF KHADI: The cult of Khadi is essential for self-sufficiency in the village. The children of Pakkam make an auspicious beginning with taklis.

In Vellakoil Centre, 22 mass sanitation drives were conducted; 23 soak pits were dug up and 26 latrines were provided. Forty compost pits were laid and recreation activities in five villages were conducted.

Tirunelveli District.—During the month, 35 pits were dug; 20 charkas were sold and 1,233 hanks of yarn were collected. Tools to the value of Rs. 7,233–14–0 were supplied to the artisans free of cost.

Bellary District.—Forty-five sanitary drives were conducted; 18 compost pits were laid and 35 charka demonstrations were conducted. A spinners' competition was conducted at Chintakunta village in Alur Taluk and prizes were distributed to the winners. Thirteen charkas were distributed among the self-spinners during the month.

Srikakulam District.—During the month, 42 sanitary drives were conducted; three charkas were introduced and 39 spinning demonstrations were organised; 74,293 trees were planted during the month.

Krishna District.—An earthen road of two-mile length connecting Tunikipadu village with its hamlet Bhagavanpuram has been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 of which the villagers bore one-third in the shape of labour and materials. During the Vanamahotsava Week on 30th July 1952, a mass sanitation drive was conducted in the cheri in the morning and a public meeting was held in the evening.

Cuddapah District.—During the month, 12 new charkas were introduced; 24 spinning demonstrations were conducted and 500 yards of Khadi cloth was produced; 28 new compost pits were dug and 100 tons of compost was manufactured in the three selected firkas, 49 sanitation drives were conducted in several villages and 21 cesspools were laid. Twenty-two adult education classes were conducted.

The *Bhudan* movement was started and it is meeting with good response in the several villages of the Rural Welfare area. At Nakkaladinne village seven ryots offered 1·75 acres of land as free gifts during the month.

Ramanathapuram District.—Thirty-nine sweeping campaigns were conducted; 56 propaganda meetings were organised and 32 compost pits were dug; two thousand trees were planted during the month; 5,110 hanks of yarn were spun. Khadi was exchanged to spinners for yarn. A spinning competition was conducted and 22 persons participated in the competition.

Guntur District.—In Ongole firka, during the month, 20 individual and five mass sanitation drives were conducted; in all the firka areas, 144 compost pits were laid; 321 tons of compost was carted to the fields; 26 spinning demonstrations were conducted. In Ongole firka, 160 hanks of yarn was produced and ten adult night classes were conducted. During the Vanamahotsava Week, 19,680 trees were planted or distributed in Ongole firka.

Madurai District.—The Rural Welfare Officer inspected 68 villages and made intensive propaganda work in selected villages about agriculture, sanitation, co-operation and other activities; 106 public meetings were arranged. Street levelling to a length of 2,345 cart-loads and drains construction up to about 1,355 feet were made; pits were dug up. Trench latrines numbering 24 and 19 urinal pits were formed. Fifty-six compost manure pits were dug up; 108 cesspools were constructed in the month. Charkas

were distributed to 23 individuals and 6,560 hanks of yarn were produced by the self-spinners. Eight cinema shows were conducted in the firka area.

Chingleput District.—Forty-eight compost pits were dug; seven Wardha type community latrines were constructed and 17 charkas were introduced. An Agriculturist Association was formed in Vengathur village.

Visakhapatnam District.—In Pendurthi firka, 22 mass and 42 independent sanitation drives were conducted; 51 hanks of yarn were collected; 34 spinning demonstrations were conducted; 62 compost pits were dug; five magic lantern shows were exhibited; and 23,345 trees were planted.

In Kotauratla firka, 19 mass and 36 individual sanitation drives were conducted; 62 compost pits were dug and 16 spinning demonstrations were conducted.

Coimbatore District.—In Vellakoil centre, 47 compost pits were formed; five Grama Seva Sanghams and three Valibar Sanghams were organised; 31 soak pits and 23 Wardha type latrines were constructed. The pilot scheme of leather work and hand-spinning by charkas worked successfully. The Harijans in the spinning centre produced 292 hanks of yarn during the month. Twenty men worked in the leather works and produced 296 pairs of chappals.

In Tiruppur centre, 30 charkas were introduced; 183 hanks of yarn were collected and 27 compost pits were dug. In order to provide employment to the Harijans in the distressed area of Palladam, 50 kisan charkas were purchased.

Transport of Paddy and Rice

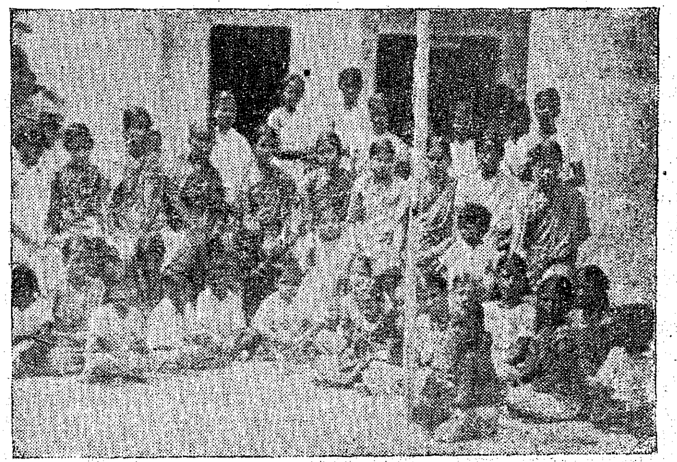
The procedure in regard to the transport of paddy and rice from one place to another within the State for personal consumption has been laid down in Notification II of G.O. No. 1068, Food and Agriculture, dated 1st July 1952. The notification was published at page 924 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th July 1952. The procedure in regard to the transport of paddy and rice by landholders for personal consumption according to the Government Order is briefly set out below for the information of the public :—

• Six zones comprising the districts as given below were formed in the Government Order referred to above for the purpose of movement of paddy or rice and their products for personal consumption. According to the Government Order no landholder can transport paddy or rice or their products for personal consumption from any place within the limits of a zone to any place outside the zone, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the Collector of the district concerned or any officer authorised by him. A landholder applying for a permit for the first time to transport paddy or rice should give the particulars and certificates specified in Schedule II to the Government Order mentioned above and also attach to the application a statement certified by the Village Munsif, Revenue Inspector, Tahsildar or other Revenue authority having jurisdiction over the area, specifying the number of adults and children residing with him and actually dependent on him. An applicant who is already a permit-holder need not attach such a statement to the application for the renewal of permit, but he should specify in his application his permit number, the quantity of paddy/rice proposed to be imported, the period for which the import relates and the person to whom the permit should be issued.

Number of the Zone.		*District.*
I	..	East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam.
II	..	West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Madras City, Chingleput, Chittoor and North Arcot.
III	..	Guntur, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool.
IV	..	Tanjore, South Arcot, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli.
V	..	South Kanara (excluding Hosdrug sub-taluk).
VI	..	Malabar, the Nilgiris and the Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara.

No permit will be given for any period exceeding six months at a time.

No permit is necessary for a landholder to transport paddy or rice for personal consumption from a surplus district to a deficit district in the same zone. Similarly no permit is necessary for transport from one deficit district to another in the same zone, provided the stuff is moved by road. If, however, rail movement is required, the landholder should apply to the Collector of the district where he owns lands, giving necessary particulars about the lands owned by him, the strength of the family, the period and the quantity for which the permit is required. After necessary verification the Collector will issue a permit for the transport of the applicant's requirements by rail, provided he is satisfied that alternative means of transport by road or canal will not be possible or economical. The Railway authorities will book the consignment only on production of this permit. This inconvenience has to be borne in view of the general interest.



SOCIAL SERVICE : The women of Pakkam village unite to plan and allocate social service work both for women's welfare and the uplift of the village in general.

South Arcot Lignite

By Dr. C. V. S. RATNAM, PH.D., Member, Experts Committee, Lignite Investigation

Part IV. Petrol from Lignite

The large deposits of lignite in South Arcot in the Madras State can be a source of petroleum products among which are petrol, diesel oils, waxes, hydrocarbon gases, phenols, acids, lubricants and the like. This possibility has been there ever since these lignite deposits came under active investigation by the Government of Madras. The proved lignite deposits in South Arcot extend over an area of 100 square miles and contain an estimated 2,000 million tons. The quality of this lignite is comparable to any that is obtained elsewhere in the world.

Nature has not been kind to our country with regard to petroleum supplies, which have become so essential for modern life, industry and civilization. The known petroleum wells are only in Assam and Punjab States and the Indian contribution to the world production of petroleum in 1947 is 1·9 million barrels, a meagre 0·06 per cent in the total world production of 3,022 million barrels. The United States of America having the highest standard of living in the world produced 1,856 million barrels, nearly 63 per cent of world production and in 1950 this country produced more than 2,000 million barrels of petroleum. The known and proved world resources in petroleum are limited, especially when compared to coal. Our own proved coal resources are nowhere near it. This is so in the case of the U.S.A. which produces and has in reserve the largest amounts of petroleum and coal in the world.

The total available coal supplies are estimated at three trillion tons (48 per cent of known world resources) and the petroleum reserves are put around 26·8 million barrels (about 50 per cent of world reserves) in 1949. At the present rate of production of more than two billion barrels per year, these reserves are not estimated to last long, if not supplemented by the huge coal and oil shale reserves. Vigorous research is now going on in the U.S.A. for evolving efficient and economic methods for obtaining petroleum products from coal.

Pioneering Work in Germany

Germany was the pioneer in the field of producing oil from coal. Germany like India is poor in petroleum reserves but it has large lignite deposits which were put to various uses in that country. This was possible because of the large amount of research work and attention paid to these deposits in Germany. Germany evolved two basic methods for producing oil from coal : (1) Bergius or direct hydrogenation process, and (2) Fischer-Tropsch or Synthine process. These processes were later on adopted in England, France, Italy and other European countries.

As practised in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, these methods did not prove economical from the American point of view. Natural petroleum was not available in good quantities in these European countries and during war emergency cost was no consideration. This was not so in the U.S.A. Plenty of natural petroleum was available and the oil industry not only supplied U.S. requirements but also met a large part of petroleum demands of the Allied Nations during the World War II. No question of producing expensive oil from coal arose in that country. But the U.S. Government realised that they could not indefinitely depend upon the natural petroleum reserves. In fact, this country became a net importer of oil in 1948. In 1944, the United States Congress passed the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act and appropriated to the U.S. Bureau of Mines 30 million dollars (nearly 15 crores of rupees) to conduct laboratory research and development work necessary to determine the best demonstration plant design and conditions of operation for producing oil from coal, oil shale and agricultural waste products. Since that time, the U.S. Bureau of Mines established the best equipped laboratories, pilot plants and demonstration units in the world to investigate on this problem, and these researches make the original German methods almost obsolete. The grant was raised to 60 million dollars since.

The United States of America has nearly 600 billion tons of lignite (20 per cent of its known coal reserves) and hence lignite was included in the investigations of the Bureau of Mines on producing oil from coal. The results obtained by them are of significant importance to us not only in the initial reduction of capital costs for the establishment of this industry and its economic operations, but also in that that North Dakota lignite, very similar to our lignite, was included in their investigation.

Two Important Processes

The two most important processes for converting coal and lignite into petroleum products are briefly described below. These two processes are complementary to each other rather than competitive :—

(1) *"Bergius Process"* or *"Direct Hydrogenation Process"*.—Coal (free from ash as far as possible) is crushed, dried and pulverised. A heavy mineral oil (this is generally obtained in the process itself) and catalyst, usually iron and thin compounds, are mixed with coal and a paste results. This coal and oil paste is sent into converters where it is made to react with hydrogen under pressures between 3,000 to 10,000 pounds per square inch and temperatures, between 300° to 500°C. The hydrogen is obtained from the coal itself. The resulting liquid and gaseous products are further processed to yield fuels varying from high octane aviation gasoline to Bunker "C" fuel oils for ships and industrial use. The by-products in this process are pehnols for plastics, "creosote" for wood preservation, solvents for paints and hydrocarbon gases useful as fuel.

(2) *"Fischer-Tropsch"* or *"Synthine Process"*.—Coal is first converted into a synthesis gas, consisting mainly of carbon monoxide and hydrogen. Large amount of research work is now being conducted in various countries on the efficient production of synthesis gas because the cost of synthesis gas is said to amount to 60 per cent of the cost of synthetic fuel by this process. The synthesis gas is passed over a catalyst, usually an iron or cobalt compound, under pressures varying from 300 to 600 pounds per square inch and temperatures up to 600°F. The resulting products are suitably processed to yield a good grade petrol for automobiles or a good diesel

oil. The by-products include waxes, alcohols, aliphatics, acids and hydrocarbons.

Capital Expenditure

The U.S. Bureau of Mines after intensive investigation and economic study, calculated the amount of capital expenditure necessary for constructing synthetic liquid fuel plants with coal or lignite as basic raw material. They have also arrived at the price of petrol manufactured by this process with lignite as the raw material. One important feature of these processes is the high capital investment required for establishing these industries. It is estimated that a plant must produce at least 10,000 barrels a day (a barrel is 42 gallons) of finished products such as petrol and heating oil for economic operation. A plant of this size requires an initial investment of 80 million dollars or nearly 40 crores of rupees. Considering the fact that India produced from its oil wells only 1·9 million barrels in 1947, a plant of this size will materially contribute to the existing internal supplies of petroleum products in the country and substantially stabilise their supply under any emergency. The raw materials required for such a plant are about 7,000 tons of lignite, 15 million cubic feet of water and 75 million cubic feet of oxygen per day. For erecting such a plant about 50,000 tons of steel and steel equipment would be necessary.

As calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the cost of synthetic petrol per gallon using lignite as raw material (at Rs. 10 per ton of lignite) is around 14 to 18 cents or 11 to 15 annas. This includes three per cent return on the capital. As calculated by a representative of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) the petrol made by synthetic process with coal or lignite as the starting material, will be available to the consumer at Rs. 1–8–0 per gallon. This does not compare very favourably with the existing petrol prices in the U.S.A. but compares well with the existing prices of Rs. 2–11–0 per gallon in India.

As indicated, the establishment of a factory of this nature requires, according to Indian standards, large capital, foreign machinery and technical know-how.

Lignite is suitable both for the Bergius Process and for the Fischer-Tropsch Process. Indeed, it is superior to other coals in case of hydrogenation, and percentage of conversion and in the case of gasification.

Project for South Arcot

The South Arcot lignite deposits have enough reserves of raw materials, lignite and water, for the establishment of a plant of this nature. A development of this sort which requires large capital, much technical know-how and imported plant and machinery demands careful examination. The Government of Madras and the Expert Committee on Lignite Investigation considered this question and they feel that this development must follow the establishment of an economic mining operation of lignite at Neyveli and after meeting the expanding fuel and power requirements both in the industrial and domestic sectors in the Madras State. The projected establishment of three oil refineries in India (one in Madras State) may seem to indicate that a synthetic liquid fuel plant is not an immediate necessity. Considering the world situation and that these refineries have to depend upon imported crude, the wisdom of erecting a synthetic liquid fuel plant is clearly indicated. Recently, the Government of India authorised Koppers Co. of U.S.A. to design a synthetic liquid fuel plant for India and the proposals of this Company are now under the consideration of the Government.

Once it is established, after the proposed pilot plant investigation at Neyveli, that South Arcot lignite can be mined successfully and economically, the area may prove quite suitable for the establishment of a synthetic liquid fuel industry.

(To be continued)

Award in Oil Companies' Dispute

In G.O. Ms. No. 6256, Development, dated 21st December 1951, the disputes between the managements of the three companies, namely, Burmah-Shell Oil Company, Standard Vacuum Oil Company and Caltex (India) Limited, Madras, and their workers employed in their installations, on four issues were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras. Now the Tribunal has passed an Award which is briefly as follows :—

I. *Scales of Wages.*—The Tribunal has fixed wages and dearness allowances as well as incremental scales for daily rated workers and monthly-rated workers in all grades (vide paragraphs 13 and 16 of the Award).

II. *Bonus for* 1950.—The workers are entitled to bonus equivalent to three months average basic wages for the year 1950. One-third of the bonus shall be credited to Provident Fund account of the workers concerned and the remaining two-thirds shall be paid to them in cash within three months of the publication of the Award, deducting the bonus already paid for 1950. If some of the workers have ceased to be in the service of the Companies after 1950, the bonus due to them for 1950 will be paid on their claiming the amount within three months of the publication of the award. Such of those workers as were in service for only a portion of the year will get a proportionate share of the bonus for the period of service put in by them in 1950. But the payment of bonus to everyone will be subject to the condition that he has not been dismissed for misconduct involving financial loss to the company concerned.

III. *Retirement Benefit Schemes.*—A gratuity scheme will be introduced in the three Companies on the lines of the one granted to the Burmah-Shell workers by the Industrial Tribunal at Bombay or introduced by the Burmah-Shell at Madras, whichever is preferred by the workers. The scheme will be available to all the workers as an additional benefit to those who are not eligible for pension scheme, but as a substitute to those who are eligible but unable to get any pension by reason of death or disability before retirement or termination of service for causes other than dismissal for misconduct before the punishable period. The Standard Vacuum Oil Co., and Caltex (India) Ltd., will be at liberty to make such alterations in their schemes for provident fund and pension as they may deem necessary in view of this Award.

IV. *Increased Dearness Allowance or House Rent Allowance.*—The demand for higher dearness allowance or rent allowance in the absence of any housing scheme for the three Companies has been rejected.

Electricity: Review for July 1952

Review of electricity work done during July 1952 is given below :—

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Land acquisition proceedings were continued and lands remain to be handed over to this Department. The work on Lamptaput-Machkund headworks road was completed, including all bridges and culverts. Formation of Soguru-Jalaput road was completed and metalling done for a length of six miles. Construction of culverts and road dams was progressing. The construction of permanent buildings at Onukudelli was nearing completion. Construction of temporary buildings at Jalaput were in full swing and those at Chichempet have been already completed: 47·8 per cent of excavation at diversion dam and 41·5 per cent masonry for main dam were completed. Excavation as well as concreting for the flume channel was in progress, and 66·10 per cent. of the whole work was over. Foundation excavation for tunnel pond dam was nearing completion and 17·1 per cent of masonry for main dam and 13·7 per cent of bucket and apron concreting were completed. Concreting the final invert for pressure tunnel and filling concrete for surge shaft side walls were progressing. Concreting of flume tunnel (sides and arch) was 73 per cent over.

Concreting of pipe tunnel is in progress. Laying of haulage track was completed up to anchor No. 1. Grading valve house levelling transformer yard, excavation for powerhouse and tail race were in various stages of progress. Excavation for foundation for Jalaput dam was progressing. Heavy machinery received at Visakhapatnam were being transported to site. Monsoon was in full swing practically throughout the month. Total labour force during the month was 4,044.

Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.—All civil works from headworks to powerhouse have been completed. The first 12,000 K.W. unit was commissioned in April 1952. Erection of 2nd and 3rd units and the balance of works on switchgear were progressing. Erection of the II penstock line was completed, and line tested satisfactorily. Work on III penstock line was nearing completion.

Pykara III Stage Extensions.—At the Pykara dam site construction of masonry for wing wall and dam main structure and concreting for R.C.C. core wall were continued. Penstock line has been completed. Concreting of differential surge tank was also completed. Erection of steel structures for the Singara Powerhouse Extensions will be taken up shortly.

Madurai Thermal Scheme.—Flooring concrete has almost been completed in cooling pond works for 10,000 K.W. unit. Balance of works in cooling pond, erection of form work, tying reinforcements and concreting in pedestal portion of turbine foundation of the 10,000 K.W. set and foundation of transformer plinth for 12,500 KVA. transformer were progressing. Boiler and turbine materials were being received and stacked carefully at site.

South Kanara Extensions.—Levelling for the 33 KV line has almost been completed. Alignment was being done in certain reaches.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.—All trial pits along the Low Pressure Pipeline and centre line of the forebay bund were deepened and test pits dug for investigating the nature of the soil. Survey was conducted to assess the quantity of plastic soil available in bed of Kamalapuram tank and to find out alternative sources.

Detailed survey for routing the several lines from dam site was conducted and proposals were made out taking into consideration the realignment of the P.W.D. high level canal. Profiles and pole schedules connected to the alignments for Cuddapah-Kodur line were under scrutiny. The same were ready for Gooty-Anantapur line. Profiles and tower schedules for the other reaches were being finalised. Tree and land schedules were prepared for 31 miles, thus making 259 miles so far. Revised proposals for locating some of the substations were made out and were under scrutiny in the field.

Madras Plant Extensions.—One of the 80,000 lb./hr. boilers under the scheme was commissioned in May, 1952, and continues in satisfactory service.

Erection of steel work for power station was 98 per cent completed. Superstructure of main building was 80 per cent over. Superstructure of office and control block was 80 per cent completed. Work on railway sidings was 70 per cent over. About 70 per cent of work on erection of boilers Nos. 2 and 3 were done. Erection of transformers, C.W. pumps, turbo alternator switchgear were in various stages of progress. Work on pump-house and substation near cooling tower was 30 per cent completed.

Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Power House Extensions—Vijayawada.—Works on overhead tank and II raw water well were progressing. Revetment for pump-house and control house was in progress. Steel superstructure and masonry work in control and repair houses were progressing.

S.S.L.C. Examination: Selection System Revived

The Government have ordered that the system of the selection of candidates for the S.S.L.C. examination in March by a written test in the VI Form should again be introduced in the high schools in the State.

There will be detentions, as a result of the annual examinations at the IV and V Form stages also. A not-too-strict standard will be prescribed for the test held in the VI Form for the selection of candidates for the S.S.L.C. examination as well as for promotion from IV and V Forms, so as to allow students, who are not up to the required standard, to make up, if possible, for their past lack of diligence. In addition to the written tests a system of external oral tests will be introduced, the results of which will cover the deficiencies of the candidates in the written examinations.

These orders will be given effect to from the S.S.L.C. examination for 1953.

Visakhapatnam.—Foundation for VI boiler was taken up and was progressing. Dismantling of floor and concrete and ash pit wall was in progress. Masonry work for the extension was under progress. Fabrication of steel work was progressing.

Nellore Thermal Scheme.—Work on staff quarters at Gudur was continued. Work on substation structures at Nellore and Gudur was in an advance stage of progress.

Operation Branch

Hydro areas.—The water condition improved during the month and as a result all the cuts in consumption have been withdrawn from 15th July 1952. Peak load restrictions for L.T. loads, staggering of mill holidays and recess hours and ban on new industrial services, however, continued to remain.

The hydro systems continued to run in parallel with the Madras Electricity System. The number of units generated, peak load and the services connected during the month in the three hydro systems were as follows :—

Name of System.	System peak load in K.W.	Generation in millions of units.	Service connected. Agricultural.	Industrial.	Domestic.
Pykara ..	41,400	19·26 plus 7·68*	58	2	228
Mettur ..	42,200	14·90	67	..	99
Papanasam ..	20,500	13·07 plus 0·36 *	19	..	195

* 7·68 million units were generated at Moyar Powerhouse, the peak load being 12,600 KW.

† 0·36 million units were generated at Madurai Thermal Station with a peak load of 3,800 KW.

During the month a batch of 60 International delegates to Rabis Conference visited Pykara Powerhouse on 20th July 1952.

Thermal Areas and Ceded Districts.—The Madras System was able to avail itself of some relief from hydro systems due to the improved water condition in the latter.

The peak load, generation and the number of services connected up during the month in the several areas were as follows :—

Name of System.	System peak load in K.W.	Generation in millions of units.	Service connected. Agricultural.	Industrial.	Domestic.
1 Madras ..	28,300	11·295	31	37	198
2 Vijayavada—					
Steam ..	8,847	3·984	26	2	118
Diesel ..	460	0·007	..	..	..
3 Visakhapatnam—					
Steam ..	3,800	1·484	1	4	97
Diesel ..	1,200	0·097	..	..	..
4 Kakinada ..	800	0·009	3	4	105
5 Rajahmundry.	580	0·028	..	..	..
6 Srikakulam ..	104	0·017	..	..	7
7 Ongole	96	0·021	..	..	16
8 Narasannapeta.	15	0·003	..	..	2
9 Nellore ..	900	0·326	1	4	17
10 Prodattur ..	102	0·022	..	..	3
11 Kurnool ..	310	0·101	..	3	27
12 Anantapur ..	175	0·048	..	1	20
13 Cuddapah ..	205	0·067	..	..	19
14 Nandyal ..	140	0·026	..	4	31
15 Tadpatri ..	65	0·013	..	..	5
Power purchased from Mysore.					
Hindupur	233	0·079	2	..	6
Ceded Districts ..	2,940	1·217	10	2	109

In the Madras Electricity System 70 D.C. services with an approximate connected load of 99·9 K.Ws. were changed over to A.C. supply on a voluntary basis.

During the month 27 extensions were sanctioned by the Chief Operation Engineers and Chief Engineer at an estimated total cost of Rs. 7,73,445.

Do You Know?

About 40,000 workmen and 7,000 donkeys are at present employed on the Bhakra Dam Project. This labour force is likely to increase during the next working season.

At the end of June 1952, 39·7 million people were under statutory rationing and 75·2 millions under other types of controlled distribution. The figures for the corresponding period last year are 46 millions and 68·2 millions, respectively.

In 1950–51, Indian Railways carried 1,280 million passengers and 91 million tons of freight.

India has 93 scheduled and 428 non-scheduled banks with assets totalling Rs. 1,064·94 crores, which is about one-seventh of India's total national income.

For the first half of 1952, salt production in India totalled 605 lakhs maunds as compared to 550 lakhs maunds during the corresponding period in 1951.

During 1950, India produced 50 million square feet of plywood, of which 41 million square feet were used for tea chests.

Out of every 3,000 persons in India, only seven pay either income-tax or super-tax. The total income-tax and super-tax assessed during 1950–51 amount to Rs. 160·04 crores.

Indian textile mills reached the record production of 422·4 million yards of cloth in July 1952. During the same month in 1951, the production was 350·68 million yards.

The Indian Telephone Factory at Bangalore produces 25,000 telephones a year. By December 1953, its capacity will be 50,000 telephones and 30,000 automatic exchange lines.

The Central Government pays Rs. 60 crores a year as dearness allowance to its employees. Of this, employees with a basic salary of less than Rs. 50 a month get Rs. 40 crores a year.

Since Independence, over 16,000 post offices have been opened in the villages. This is 90 per cent of rural post offices in existence on August 15, 1947.

The Minimum Wages Act

By Sri C. G. REDDI, I.A.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948) came into force on 15th March 1948. Its main purpose is to secure to workers of certain industries in which labour is not organised, a minimum wage for the working day or month as the case may be. For this purpose, scheduled industries are divided into two broad categories, the first part of the schedule covering 12 employments and the second employments relating to agriculture. As required by the Act as amended, minimum rates of wages were fixed by the Government of this State for all employments in Part I of the Schedule, except lac manufacture to which the Act does not apply so far as the Madras State is concerned, on or before the target date 31st March 1952. Investigations are proceeding which will enable Government to fix minimum wages as and when considered necessary, for employment in agriculture also, in accordance with the amended Act, before the target date 31st December 1953.

The list of employments in Parts I and II of the Schedule are shown in Appendix I.

The minimum rates of wages fixed by Government for these employments are shown in the Appendix II. (1, 2, 3a, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10). They are now in force.

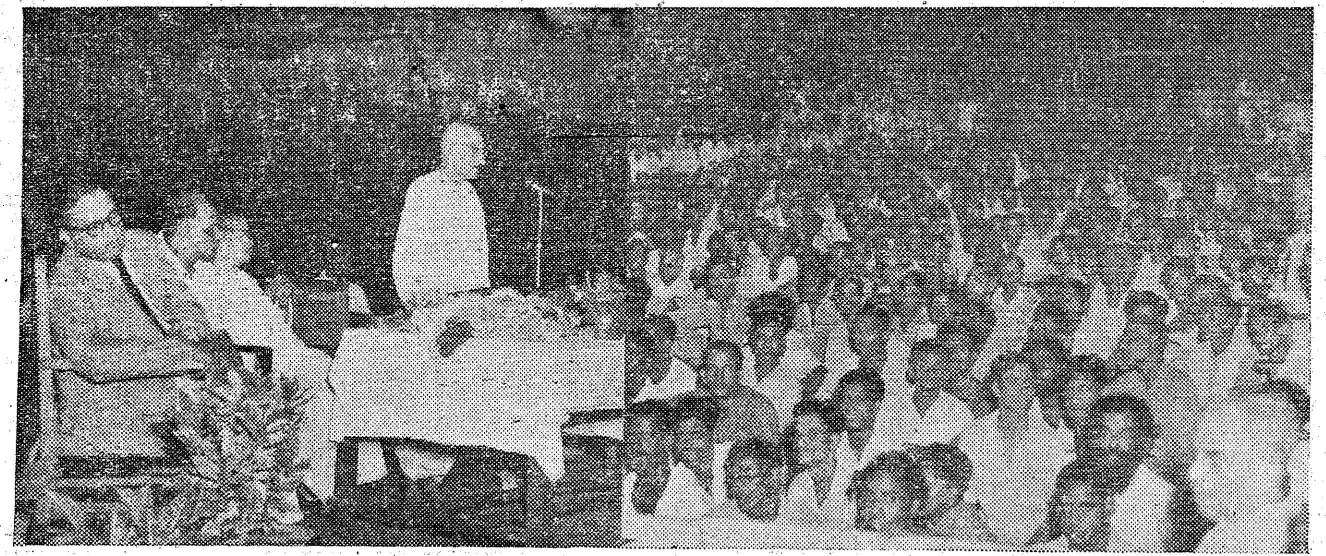
It may be noted that the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, applies not only to regular employees working on the premises of the factory or establishment, but also to all workers in the specified employments to whom any articles or materials are given out by another person to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished or repaired, adapted or otherwise processed for sale, for the purpose of the trade or business of that other person. Employers are bound by law to pay every employee engaged by them in any of these employments, wages not less than the minimum rate of wages fixed for that class of employee for that particular employment. The Act therefore applies to out-work or home-work given out directly or indirectly by the employers in connection with any scheduled employment.

Where an employee is paid less than the minimum rate of wages fixed for that class of work done by him the employee himself or any legal practitioner, or any official of a registered trade union authorised in working to act on this behalf, can file a claim before the Industrial Tribunal having jurisdiction over the area, with reference to Section 20 of the Act.

All Labour Officers, Regional Inspectors and Inspectors of Factories, and Assistant Inspectors of Labour have been appointed as Inspectors for the purpose of this Act. They have power to inspect all establishments covered by this Act, examine relevant books and registers, and see that its provisions are duly complied with. • Both employers and employees may contact these officers for any assistance or clarification or any point relating to the enforcement of this Act. Minimum wages are usually fixed as so much per day and sometimes, as so much per month, usually of 26 working days.

With a view to ensure proper and effective enforcement the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the State Government—

(*a*) to fix the number of hours of work which shall constitute a normal working day exclusive of one or more specified rest intervals and similarly, to fix the limit for the total weekly hours.



TRANSPORT WORKERS : Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, addressed a gathering of workers of the Government Transport Department at the Transport Lines recently. The Chief Minister announced six concessions to workers, including the payment of gratuity to workers on retirement, increased pay for night duty, supply of good khaki uniforms, and putting of workers now on daily wages after a certain period of service on regular monthly basis.

(b) to provide for a compulsory day of rest in every period of seven days which shall be allowed to all employees or to any specified class of employees, in an establishment.

(c) to provide for payment of wages for work done on a day of rest at a specified rate ; and

(d) lastly, to provide for payment of overtime wages for work done beyond the normal working hours and within the stipulated limits fixed for such overtime. The relevant Madras Minimum Wages Rules are still in the draft stage. They will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* after they are finalised. Pending such publication, the normal working day may be taken as an aggregate working period of 8 hours for adults and 4½ hours for children, exclusive of the rest interval. Overtime wages at twice the ordinary rate will accrue in the case of adults only, after 9 hours work per day or 48 hours per week.

APPENDIX I.

(*See* Sections 2 (*g*) and 27 of Minimum Wages Act.)

Part I.

1. Employment in any woollen carpet making or shawl weaving establishment.
2. Employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dhall mill.
3. Employment in any tobacco (including bidi-making manufactory.
4. Employment in any plantation, that is to say, any estate which is maintained for the purpose of growing cinchona, rubber, tea or coffee.
5. Employment in any oil mill.
6. Employment under any local authority.
7. Employment on road construction or in building operations.
8. Employment in stone breaking or stone crushing.
9. Employment in any lac manufactory.
10. Employment in any mica works.
11. Employment in public motor transport.
12. Employment in tanneries and leather manufactory.

Part II.

1. Employment in agriculture, that is to say, in any form of farming, including the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairy farming, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodity, the raising of livestock, bees or poultry, and any practice performed by a farmer or on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including any forestry or timbering operations and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce).

APPENDIX II.

I. EMPLOYMENT IN WOOLLEN CARPET-MAKING AND SHAWL-WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT

G.O. No. 710, Development, dated 25th February 1952.

Class of work.	*All-inclusive minimum rates of wages.* *West Godavari and Krishna Districts.*	*North Arcot District.*
	I. PILE CARPET-MAKING.	
A. Home work—		
(*a*) Carding—all kinds of wool	Re. 0–5–0 per lb. (combines rates for carding and spinning)	Re. 0–5–0 per 7½ lb.
(*b*) Spinning—all kinds of wool	..	Rs. 1–4–0 per 7½ lb.
	[(*a*) and (*b*) Rs. 2–5–6 per 7½ lb.)]	[(*a*) and (*b*) Rs. 1–9–0 per 7½ lb.]
(*c*) Twisting cotton yarn	Rs. 1–4–0 per 10 lb.	Re. 0–14–0 per 10 lb.
(*d*) Hanking woollen yarn	* Re. 0–1–3 per 4 lb.	
(*e*) Knotting cotton yarn	Re. 0–1–0 per lb.	
B. Factory work—		
(*f*) Carding	Nil.	Feeder mazdoor Re. 1 per day. Other mazdoors Re 0–12–0 per day.
(*g*) Cotton Twisting	4/4s. Rs. 1–4–0 per 10 lb. 6/6s. Rs. 1–8–0 per 10 lb.	Unskilled worker Re. 1 per day.
(*h*) Dyeing * † Grade I	Rs. 1–6–0 per day	Re. 1 per day.
Grade II	Re. 1 per day	Re. 0–10–0 per day. Monthly-paid worker Rs. 30 per mensem.
Dye House Maistry	Rs. 35 per mensem.	Maistri Rs. 30 per mensem.
Designer	Rs. 58 per mensem.	
Dyeing Expert	Rs. 63 per mensem.	
(*i*) Weaving Single knot system—		
4½ threads per inch	Rs. 5–8–0 per sq. yd.	
Double knot system—		
4½ threads per inch	Rs. 4–8–0 per sq. yd.	
3 threads per inch	..	Rs. 2 per sq. yd.
4 threads per inch	..	Rs. 3 per sq. yd.

* No separate rate covered by the spinning rate.

† Classification into grades I and II is based on physical capacity, skill, efficiency and outturn of work.

These are the rates paid to master-weavers. In the case of private establishments, the above contract rates cover the process of dyeing and hanking/done in the houses of the master weavers and in all cases warping of beams has to be done by the master-weaver himself as part of the contract work.

* Classification into grades I and II is based on physical capacity, skill, efficiency and outturn of work.

II. DRUGGET MANUFACTURE.

	Salem District.	*North Arcot District.*
(i) Cleaning, sorting, washing and drying of raw wool. Factory work: Time rates:	Grade I Rs. 1-4-0 per day ..	....
	Grade II Re. 0-12-0 per day ..	....
(ii) Blending, carding and dyeing: Time rates:	* Grade I Re. 1-4-0 per day.	....
	Grade II Re. 0-12-0 per day.	....
Monthly paid workers: Rs. 30 per mensem.		
Carding only:		Piece rate: Re. 0-1-9 per 7½ lb.
Dyeing		Time rate: Rs. 30-0-0 per mensem.
Expert dyer		Rs. 60 per mensem.
(iii) Spinning:		
Plain or coloured wool, coarse yarn.	Re. 0-0-9 per lb.	....
Drugget yarn	Re. 0-1-0 per lb.	Re. 0-5-0 for * 7½ lb.
Special quality yarn ..	Re. 0-2-0 per lb.	....
(iv) Weaving:		
Plain druggets ..	Re. 0-14-0 per sq. yd.	....
Druggets with borders.	Re. 0-15-0 per sq. yd.	....
Druggets with border and design	Re. 1-0-0 per sq. yd.	....
6 Ply warp		Re. 0-12-0 per sq. yd.
8 Ply warp		Re. 0-14-0 per sq. yd.

* Classification into Grades I and II is based on physical capacity, skill, efficiency and outturn of work.

III. CUMBLY WEAVING.

	Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur Districts.
(i) Carding and spinning put together. Home work:	Rs. 2 per 2½ lb. of wool.
(ii) Carding only done ..	Rs. 3 per maund of 25 lb.
(iii) Cleaning, carding and spinning all together done in co-operative societies	Rs. 5 per 10 lb. of wool.

(iv) Weaving done in co-operative societies.

Size.	Rate. RS. A. P.
25″ × 45″	0 9 0
32″ × 72″	1 2 0
50″ × 80″	1 11 0

IV. MANUFACTURE OF COARSE FLOOR RUGS.

Salem District.

Preliminary processes as for coarse yarn shown under item II Salem District.

Weaving—

Size.	Rate. RS. A. P.
3′ × 6′	0 6 0 per piece.
4′ × 6′	0 7 0 per piece.
4′ × 7′	0 8 0 per piece.

2. EMPLOYMENT IN ANY RICE MILL, FLOUR MILL OR DHALL MILL.

G.O. Ms. No. 4112, Development, dated 9th October 1952.

Class of employees. (1)	*Minimum rate of daily wages.* (2) RS. A. P.
Amalis or Kata mazdoor ..	1 4 0
Bag stitchers	1 4 0
Bag weigher	1 5 0
Carriers of husk	1 0 0
Carriers of rice	1 0 0
Mazdoor (including miscellaneous workers)	1 0 0
Engine drivers	1 12 0
Electricians	1 10 0
Firemen	1 4 0
Fitters	1 4 0
Hullermen	1 2 0
Mechanics	1 8 0
Maistries	1 4 0
Oilers	1 2 0
Paddy Boilers	1 2 0
Paddy Driers	1 2 0
Paddy Millers	1 2 0
Paddy Soakers	1 2 0
Sweepers	0 12 0
Shellermen	1 2 0
Winnowers	0 12 0
Water Carriers	0 12 0
Watchmen	1 0 0

3-a. EMPLOYMENT IN ANY SCENTED AND CHEWING TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

G.O. Ms. No. 1368, Development dated 31st March 1952.

Class of work. (1)	All inclusive minimum wages. Time rate (2) RS. A. P.	
1. Sorting and grading of tobacco	0 12 0	per day.
2. Cutting tobacco into bits	0 14 0	per day.
	or	
	22 12 0	per mensem.
3. Jaggery Boiler Attendant	0 12 0	per day.
4. Processing of scented tobacco	0 14 0	per day.
	or	
	22 12 0	per mensem.
5. Sorting and sizing of plantain bark ..	0 14 0	per day.
	or	
	22 12 0	per mensem.
6. Packeting of scented or chewing tobacco ..	0 12 0	¼, ½, 3 anna packets.
	or	
	19 8 0	
	0 14 0	bigger packets.
	or	
	22 12 0	
7. Pasting labels ..	0 9 0	per day.
	or	
	15 0 0	per mensem.
8. Packing and bundling.	0 14 0	per day.
	or	
	22 12 0	per mensem.
9. Maistries or supervisors	40 0 0	per mensem.
10. Clerks	35 0 0	per mensem.
11. Watchmen	0 14 0	per day.
	or	
	22 12 0	per mensem.
12. Lorry or van driver ..	40 0 0	per mensem.
13. Lorry or van cleaner.	22 8 0	per mensem.
14. Miscellaneous and casual workers ..	0 12 0	per day.
	or	
	19 8 0	per mensem.
15. Learners	0 8 0	per day.
	or	
	13 0 0	per mensem.
16. Office boys	0 8 0	per day.
	or	
	13 0 0	per mensem.
Below 18 years ..		
Above 18 years ..	0 12 0	per day.
	or	
	19 8 0	per mensem.

NOTE.—(1) Day means an aggregated working period of eight hours between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

(2) Piece-rated workers if any should get a guaranteed minimum time rate of As. 12 for an eight-hour day.

4. EMPLOYMENT IN ANY PLANTATION.

G.O. Press No. 1186, Development, dated 20th March 1952.

Class of employees. (1)	All-inclusive minimum daily wages. (2) RS. A. P.
Grade I ..	1 5 0
Grade II ..	1 0 0
Children ..	0 10 6

Classification into Grades I and II is based on physical capacity, skill, efficiency and outturn of work.

5. EMPLOYMENT IN ANY OIL MILL.

G.O. Ms. No. 4079, Development, dated 7th October 1950.

Class of employees. (1)	Minimum rates of daily wages. (2) RS. A. P.
Carpenters	1 8 0
Cake carriers	1 0 0
Mazdoor	1 0 0
Electricians	1 10 0
Engine Drivers	1 12 0
Expeller Maistries ..	1 12 0
Firemen	1 4 0
Fitters	1 4 0
Filtermen	1 2 0
Oilers	1 2 0
Pressmen	1 4 0
Sweepers	0 12 0
Watchmen	1 0 0

6. EMPLOYMENT UNDER ANY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

G.O. No. 1355, Development, dated 29th March 1952.

Class of employees. (1)	All-inclusive of minimum rates of wages. (2) RS. A. P.
Grades I and II ..	25 0 0 per mensem
Grades III, IV and V.	40 0 0 per mensem

Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies.

I. Corporation of Madras.

Grade I.

1 Mazdoors.
2 Sweepers.
3 Scavengers.
4 Cleaners (Health).
5 Lascars.
6 Totis.
7 Conductress.
8 Ayahs.
9 Watchmen.
10 Gardeners.
11 Servers.
12 Maid servants.
13 Switchers.
14 Kerosene Lighters.
15 Jointers.
16 Syrangs.
17 Operators.
18 Barbers.

Grade II.

1 Cleaners (Motor).
2 Peons.
3 Guides (Swimming bath).
4 Duffadar.
5 Harakaras.
6 Fitters.
7 Blacksmith.
8 Driller.
9 Turner.
10 Carpenter.
11 Engraver.
12 Moulders.
13 Hammerman.
14 Welders.
15 Mechanics.
16 Tinkers.
17 Rivetter.
18 Painters.
19 Furnace-man.
20 Bricklayer.
21 Attenders.
22 Caretakers.
23 Fisherman.
24 Ward attendants.
25 Pumpman.
26 Drivers (Mech. Eng.).
27 Mutchi.
28 Weighmen.
29 Women Guards.
30 Sergeants.
31 Animal Keepers.
32 Fireman.
33 Drivers (rubbish cart).
34 Breakers.
35 Turncocks.
36 Night Patrol.
37 Mates painter jointer.
38 Helpers.
39 Blueprinters.
40 Warders.
41 Ferro painters.
42 Assistant Superintendent (Health).
43 Lighting Inspectors.
44 Reference Supplies.
45 Attendance Checkers.
46 Jumpers.

Grade III.

1 Time-keeper.
2 Incinerator (Health).
3 Mahouts.
4 Tax Collectors (Health, Water Works and Revenue).
5 Rent Collectors (Works).
6 Jamedar (General).
7 Groundsman (Works).
8 Ovetseers (Stegomiah), Assistant Overseers (Works and Water Works).
9 Teachers (lower grade).
10 Conservancy Inspectors (Health).

Grade IV.

1 Maistri (Special Works, Water Works and Electrical).
2 Assistant Pumpers (Special Works).
3 Steam disinfectors (Health).
4 Wireman (Health, Electrical and Education).
5 Jaggala Player (Electrical).
6 Compounder (Health, Works).
7 Nursery School Supervisor.
8 Technician (Health).
9 Tracers (Works, Special Works and Electrical).
10 Process-servers (Special Works, etc.).
11 Instructors (Playground)
12 Manual Training Inspectors.
13 Swimming Pool Instructors.
14 Drawing Master.
15 Matron.
16 Vaccination Inspectors.

Grade V.

1 Overseers (Health Works, Water Works, Special Works).
2 Drivers (Lorry, Car).
3 Writers.
4 Shroffs.
5 Clerks.
6 Clerk-typists.
7 Storekeeper.
8 Store-checker.
9 Typists.
10 Shorthand-typists.
11 Computor.
12 Telephone operators.
13 Drummer.
14 Electrician.
15 Malaria Supervisors.
16 Surveyor.
17 Drill Teacher.
18 Midwives.
19 Music Mistress.
20 Teachers (Secondary Grade).

II. Municipalities and Mettur Township.

Grade I.

1 Sweepers.
2 Scavengers and Thotis.
3 Cleaners (Public Health)
4 Cart-drivers (Public Health).
5 Tranchers.
6 Rubbish-pickers.
7 Gang Mazdoors.
8 Anti-malaria Mazdoors.
9 Lighters.
10 Mazdoors.
11 Gardeners.
12 Watchmen.
13 Avenue Mazdoors.
14 Hammerman, Grade II, Cleaner, Helper for carpenters, Fitter, Mazdoors, Turner helper and Tyre-retreading helper.
15 Bellow boys.
16 Cooks.
17 Park chits.
18 Bull-keepers.
19 Boatman.
20 Ayahs.
21 Nursing orderlies (unqualified).
22 Rat-catchers.
23 Watchmen.
24 Conductress.
25 Dhobi.
26 Sweepers in Schools.
27 Temple priest.
28 Elementary School Attendants.
29 Lascars.
30 Camel boy.
31 Meat carrier.
32 Delivery boy (dairy farm).
33 Calf boy (dairy farm).
34 Dispensary servant.
35 Lorry Cleaners.
36 Travellers bungalow and choultry cook.
37 Cooks in Medical Institutions.
38 Gracier.
39 Pumpman.
40 Caretaker.
41 Masalchi.
42 Tom-tom-wallah.
43 Boy peon.
44 Valveman.
45 Paper boy and Punkah-puller.

Grade II.

1 Chainman.
2 Oilmen, Oilers, Oil-cum-cleaners, Oil cleaners.
3 Cleaners, Water Works Mazdoors.
4 Helpers, Motor cleaners, Switcher and Cleaner.
5 P.W. Maistry.
6 Firemen or Cleaner.
7 Compounder (Indigeneous—Grade II).
8 Library and Laboratory Attenders.
9 Librarian.
10 Head gardener.
11 Butler.
12 Turncocks.
13 Switchboard Operator (Water Works).
14 Oiler and Powerhouse Mazdoor (Electrical).
15 Nursing Orderlies (qualified).
16 Burial Ground Registrars.
17 Laboratory attendants.
18 Market accountant and market supervisors and lighting superintendents.
19 T.B. and choultries municipal accountant.
20 Malaria and sanitary maistri.
21 Vehicle Inspectors.
22 W.W. Watchman.
23 Sewage Farm Maistry.
24 Headworks fitter.
25 Peons.
26 Attenders.
27 Duffadar.
28 Telephone Operators.
29 Moulder.
30 Sewage gauge reader.
31 Drain Maistry.
32 Painter.
33 Clock-repairer.
34 Market Maistry.
35 Swimming Instructors.
36 Cattle Depot Superintendents.
37 Tinker.
38 Dog-watcher.
39 Grass-cutter (Dairy farm).
40 Milkman (Dairy farm).
41 Salesman (Dairy farm).
42 Dairy boy (Dairy farm).
43 Broom boy (Dairy farm).
44 Compost Maistri.
45 Borewell attendants.

46 T.B. Matty.
47 Forest Guard.
48 Manager (Chatram).
49 Ward Maistry.
50 Mechanic helper.
51 Hammerman (Grade I).
52 Sundry fitter.
53 Mechanic Helpers.
54 Fitters.
55 Fitter mate (Mettur Township).

Grade III.

1 Blacksmith, Grade II, Carpenter, Painter, Tyre-retreading Plant operators, Mill-wright Fitter, Grade I.
2 Switchboard operator, Instrument repairer, Wireman, Foreman, Linemen and Meter cleaners.
3 Tracer.
4 Tubewell mechanics.
5 Pipeline fitter.
6 Bill collectors.
7 Lower elementary grade teachers.
8 Craft Inspectors qualified by III Form standard.
9 Music Instructors (Untrained).
10 Prevocational Instructors.
11 Lascar (Vypin Ferry).
12 Ferry ticket checkers.
13 Compounders (Indigenous Grade I).
14 Compounders (Rural Medical Institutions).
15 Higher elementary grade teachers.
16 Untrained teachers.
17 Headworks fitter, Grade II (Water Works).
18 Encroachment Inspector.
19 Field assistant.

Grade IV.

1 Road-roller driver.
2 Electrician (II Grade W.S.)
3 Maternity Assistants.
4 Compounders (Allopathic).
5 Lorry driver.
6 Filter bed operators and headworks fitter, Grade I.
7 Water Works Driver (III Grade).
8 Physical Training Instructors.
9 Pundits and Munshis.
10 Manual training instructors, Grade II.
11 Gurka Watcher.
12 Jetty Maistries.
13 Syrangs.
14 Tap Inspectors.
15 Hindustani Teachers.
16 Meter Mechanic.
17 Electrician and Driver (Electrical).
18 Laboratory assistants and technicians.
19 Mechanics, Radio and Line Operators and skilled servants (P.H.).
20 Laboratory Assistants (Malaria).
21 Mechanic Foreman, Turner, Grade II.
22 Blacksmith, Grade I, Carpenter - *cum* - Core maker and Pattern maker.
23 Physical Training Instructors, Grade II.
24 Craft Instructors (Higher Grade).
25 Music Instructors, Grade II.
26 Librarian in secondary schools.
27 Librarian without training.

Grade V.

1 Draughtsman.
2 Clerks.
3 Commercial, Weaving and Carpentry Instructors.
4 Y.M.C.A. Physical Training Instructors.
5 Typists.
6 Shorthand typists.
7 Engraving Instructors.
8 Revenue Inspectors.
9 Water Works Driver, II Grade.
10 Health Assistants.
11 Electricians, I Grade.
12 Electricity Accountants in smaller municipalities.
13 Licence Inspectors without Sanitary Inspector's qualification.
14 Town Planning Surveyor and Building Draughtsman.
15 Secondary Grade Teachers.
16 Physical Training Instructors, First Grade.
17 Physical Training Instructors, Second Grade.
18 Hindustani Teachers, Craft Instructors (Secondary grade).
19 Hindustani Teachers, S.S.L.C.
20 Music Instructor, Grade I.
21 Drawing Masters, Grades I and II.
22 Manual training instructors, Grade I.
23 Market Superintendent.

III. *Panchayat Boards.*

Grade I.

1 Sweepers.
2 Scavengers.
3 Cleaners.
4 Cart drivers.
5 Malaria Mazdoors.
6 Drain flusher.
7 Trenching groundkeeper.
8 Waterman.
9 Lighters (ordinary).
10 Gardeners.
11 Bull-keepers.
12 Gang mazdoors.
13 Watchman.
14 Switchman.
15 Masalchi.
16 Cattle Depot Superintendents.

Grade II.

1 Ayah.
2 P.W. Maistry.
3 Tubewell repairer.
4 Attenders.
5 Bill collectors (in Panchayats with an income of Rs. 3,000 to 5,000).
6 Oiler, Powerhouse Mazdoor and helper.
7 Peons (Office and Library).
8 Librarians.
9 Library attender.
10 Turncocks, oilman.
11 Fitter.

Grade III.

1 Clerks (in Panchayat Boards with an income of Rs. 3,000 to 5,000).
2 Store clerk.
3 Bill collectors in Panchayats with an income of over Rs. 5,000.
4 Clerk-*cum*-Bill Collector.
5 Field Assistants.
6 Lower Grade trained Teachers.

Grade IV.

1 Clerks in Panchayats with an income of above Rs. 5,000.
2 Switchboard operators.
3 Maternity assistants.
4 Mechanics.
5 Pipeline fitter.
6 Engine driver.
7 Higher Grade trained Teachers.

Grade V.

1 Electricity accountant.
2 Clerk with special qualifications.
3 Line Inspectors.
4 Driver (Electrical)
5 Laboratory Assistants (Malaria).
6 Electricians.
7 Driver and Fitter (Water Works).
8 Overseer (Water Works).
9 Revenue Inspector.
10 Sanitary Inspector in Panchayat Boards with an income of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000.
11 Secondary Grade trained teachers.
12 Health Assistants.

IV. *District Boards.*

Grade I.

1 Gardeners.
2 Thoti or scavenger.
3 Sweepers.
4 Masalchi.
5 Menials.
6 Waterman.
7 Mazdoors.
8 Avenue-mazdoors.
9 Cooks.
10 Ward boy.
11 Lighters.
12 Cleaners.
13 Dispensary servants.
14 Rat catchers.
15 D.D.T. Mazdoors.
16 Village guides.
17 Charcoal man.
18 Dhobi.
19 Ayahs.
20 Nursing Orderlies (unqualified).
21 Watchman.
22 Conductress.
23 Temple patter.
24 Market and ferry maistri.
25 Chatram headman.
26 Manyam.
27 Nirgetti.
28 Agricultural maistri.
29 Punka puller.

Grade II.

1 Compounders (Indigeneous).
2 Attenders.
3 Peons.
4 Bill collectors.
5 Duffadar.
6 Librarian.
7 Library and Laboratory attenders.
8 Chatram hukdar.
9 Maistries.
10 Warden.
11 Turncock.

Grade III.

1 Vaccinators.
2 Thana karnam.
3 Water Works Drivers.
4 Lower Elementary Grade Teachers.
5 Higher Elementary Grade Teachers.

Grade IV.

1 Compounders (Allopathic).
2 Maternity assistants.
3 Lorry Driver.
4 Mechanics.
5 Physical Training Instructors.
6 Hindi Pandits.
7 Urdu munshis.
8 Tamil Pandits.
9 Manual Training Instructors (Grade II).
10 Music instructors (Grade II).
11 Librarians in secondary schools.

Grade V.

1 Clerks, Typists, Steno-typists.
2 Commercial Instructors.
3 Senior Grade Librarian in Secondary Schools.
4 Secondary Grade Teachers.
5 Health Assistants.

7 and 8. EMPLOYMENT ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION OR IN BUILDING OPERATIONS AND IN STONE BREAKING OR STONE CRUSHING.

G.O. No. (P). 1028, Development Department, dated 12th March 1952.

Class of employees. (1)	*All inclusive minimum daily rates of wages.* (2) RS.	A.	P.
1. Unskilled employees—			
*Grade I ..	1	4	0
Grade II ..	0	13	0
2. Skilled employees ..	2	8	0

* Classification into Grades I and II is based on physical capacity, skill, efficiency and outturn of work.

9. EMPLOYMENT IN STONE BREAKING OR STONE CRUSHING CARRIED ON IN MINES.

G.O. Press No. 1093, Development, dated 15th March 1952.

Class of employees.	*All inclusive minimum daily rates of wages.* RS.	A.	P.
Unskilled workers—			
* Grade I ..	1	6	0
Grade II ..	0	15	0
Children ..	0	12	0
Semi-skilled workers ..	2	0	0
Skilled workers ..	2	8	0

* Classification into Grades I and II is based on physical capacity, skill, efficiency and outturn of work.

10. EMPLOYMENT IN ANY MICA WORKS.

G.O. Press No. 1054, Development, dated the 13th March 1952.

Class of employees. (1)	*All inclusive minimum daily rates of wages.* (2) RS.	A.	P.
I. Mica Mining Section.			
1 Jumper Mazdoor Machine and hand.	2	0	0
2 Mine or Blasting Maistries ..	2	0	0
3 Mica Maistries	1	6	0
4 (i) Muck and Mica Mazdoors ..	1	6	0
(ii) Removal of Mazdoors ..	1	2	0
5 Cutters—			
I Grade	1	8	0
II Grade	1	4	0
III Grade	1	0	0
6 Dressers and Sorters—			
I Grade	1	8	0
II Grade	1	4	0
III Grade	1	0	0
7 Surface unskilled Mazdoors including hard and waste round cutters.	1	0	0
8 Blacksmiths	2	0	0
9 Fitters	2	0	0
10 Engine or Compresser (Drivers) (Certificate holders).	3	0	0
Engine or Compresser, Drivers (Non-holders of a Certificate).	2	0	0

II. Mica Factories Section.

(a) Daily paid Temporary Employees.

	RS.	A.	P.
1 Resorters and Dressers—			
I Grade	1	6	0
II Grade	1	2	0
2 Maistries	1	6	0
3 Splitters—			
(a) Bookform and Condensers Classes 4 and 5.	0	8	0 per lb.
(b) Bookform and Condensers Classes 5½ and 6.	0	9	0 ,,
(c) (i) Dust loose	0	5	0 ,,
(ii) Ordinary loose	0	4	0 ,,
4 Unskilled workers	1	4	0

III. Monthly paid employees in Mica Mining and Factories Sections.

	Basic wages per mensem.	Cost of living allowance per mensem.
	RS.	RS.
Watchmen ..	15	18
Office boy ..	18	18
Clerks	35	18
Typists ..	40	20

11. EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC MOTOR TRANSPORT.

G.O. Press No. 1334, Development, dated the 29th March 1952.

Class of employees. (1)	Minimum rates of basic wages per mensem. (2) RS.	A.	P.	
1 Drivers	40	0	0	
2 Conductors	30	0	0	
3 Mechanics	75	0	0	
4 Assistant Mechanics ..	50	0	0	
5 Fitters	40	0	0	
6 Assistant Fitters ..	30	0	0	
7 Electricians	40	0	0	
8 Inspectors	35	0	0	
9 Clerks	35	0	0	
10 Hammermen	25	0	0	
11 Greasers	30	0	0	
12 Peons	18	0	0	
13 Scavangers	10	0	0	
14 Sweepers	10	0	0	
15 Watchmen	10	0	0	
16 Skilled Workers—				
(a) Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Tinkers, Liners, Tyremen, Turners and the like	30	0	0	
(b) Welders, Tailors, Moulders, Battery-men, Vulcanisers, Spray Painters and Painters ..	1 39	8 0	0 0	per day or per mensem.
17 Unskilled workers .. Cleaners (special and stand) Charcoalmen, Helpers, Mazdoors, and the like.	20	0	0	per mensem.
18 Conductor learners for a period of three months.	22	8	0	per mensem. (all inclusive).
19 Lubricating Assistant ..	16	0	0	
20 Cleaners (ordinary) ..	15	0	0	
21 Apprentices for the first six months. ..	13	0	0	per mensem. (all inclusive).
For the next six months.	19	8	0	(all inclusive)

Unless otherwise indicated against any of the foregoing items, the categories of employees mentioned above shall be paid a minimum cost of living allowance at the following rates :—

Basic wage.	Cost of living allowance per mensem. RS.	A.	P.
1 Employees on basic wage not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem.	18	0	0
2 Employees on basic wage exceeding Rs. 20 but below Rs. 40 per mensem.	19	0	0
3 Employees on basic wage of Rs. 40 per mensem.	21	0	0
4 Employees on basic wage exceeding Rs. 40 but not exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem.	22	0	0
5 Employees on basic wage exceeding Rs. 60 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	24	0	0

12. EMPLOYMENT IN TANNERIES AND LEATHER MANUFACTORIES.

G.O. Press No. 3910, Development, dated 30th August 1951.

Part I.—Tanneries-cum-leather manufactories.

Class of employees.	Minimum rate of wages. RS.	A.	P.	
Lime yard.				
1 Helpers	0	10	0	per day.
2 Fleshers .. .. .. } 3 Scudders .. .. .. } 4 Goat-skin knifers .. .. }	0	12	0	per day.
Tanning and Dyeing Department.				
1 Helpers .. .. .. } 2 Drum boys .. .. .. }	0	10	0	per day.
3 Shavers .. .. .. } 4 Splitters .. .. .. }	1	0	0	per day.
5 Shaving learners .. .. } 6 Samming helpers .. .. }	0	10	0	per day.
Setting Department.				
1 Helpers .. .. .. } 2 Setting machine operators. } 3 Hand Setters .. .. }	0	10	0	per day.
Staking Department.				
1 Helpers .... } 2 Dusters .. .. .. } 3 Stakers .. .. .. }	0	10	0	per day.
Straining Department.				
1 Helpers .. .. .. } 2 Strainers .. .. .. }	0	10	0	per day.
Finishing Department.				
1 Helpers .. .. .. } 2 Seasoners .. .. .. } 3 Sprayers .. .. .. }	0	10	0	per day.
Finishing Machinery Department.				
1 Helpers .. .. .. } 2 Buffin, Machine operators. } 3 Emery wheel operators .. } 4 Glacing M/S. operators (Cow) } 5 Trimmers .. .. .. } 6 Press machine operators .. } 7 Hand Ironers .. .. } 8 Boarders .. .. .. }	0	10	0	per day.
9 Glacing machine operators (glace kid)	0	14	0	per day.

Class of employees.	*Minimum rate of wages.*	
	RS. A. P.	
Foundry Department.		
1 Helpers	0 10 0	per day.
2 Fitters	0 12 0	Do.
3 Drivers	1 0 0	Do.
4 Masons	0 14 0	Do.
5 Carpenters	0 14 0	Do.
6 Fitters and Driver learners.	0 10 0	Do.
Barkyard Department.		
1 Beamers .. .. .. } 2 Setters .. .. .. }	0 10 0	per day.
General.		
1 Maistries	30 0 0	per mensem.
2 Clerks	30 0 0	Do.
3 Watchman	25 0 0	Do.

Part II.—Other tanneries.

1 Piece-rate workers .. Annas ten per every unit of work done.

N.B.—Quantum of unit will depend on the custom and usage in the largest number of tanneries in the locality for the same or similar kind of work. No piece-rate worker should be paid less than a guaranted time-rate of annas ten per day with a minimum cost of living allowance of annas eleven per day.

2 Adolescent workers .. Rs. 15 per month or annas eight per day.

3 Turning of skins and hides in limepits or bark-pits .. Re. 0-1-6 per every unit of work done.

N.B.—Quantum of unit will depend on the custom and usage in the largest number of tanneries in the locality for the same or similar kind of work. Number of pits should not be the basis for the unit.

4 Casual workers .. .. Re. 1-0-0 per day inclusive of cost of living allowance.

PRIZE-WINNER : Sri C. Seshagiri Setty of Narayanadevarakere (Bellary District) who was declared second in the District and Taluk Crop Yield Competition. He grew 6,490 lb. of S.R. 26 B paddy in tank-fed saline area.

Part III.—Cost of living allowances.

Unless otherwise indicated against any of the foregoing items, all workers specified in Parts I and II above, shall be paid cost of living allowance as follows :—

Wages per month.	*Cost of living allowance per month.*
	RS. A. P.
1 For wages not exceeding Rs. 20 ..	Rs. 18 0 0
2 For wages exceeding Rs. 20 ..	Rs. 19 0 0

TAKING CARE OF TRACTORS . . . DO'S AND DONT'S FOR OPERATING STAFF

"A HANDBOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE OPERATION, CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF TRACTORS AND TRACTOR-OPERATED MACHINERY"

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Timber for Sports Goods

Ever since Partition, the Indian sports goods industry has suffered from the lack of a suitable timber. Sialkot, famous for its sports goods, was lost to Pakistan and Indian craftsmen and manufacturers who migrated to India settled down in Jullundur, Batala, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Agra, Delhi and other places, and have been trying to resuscitate the industry.

Timber for the manufacture of sports goods needs special qualities. It must be light in weight, strong, pliable, tough, capable of great shock resistance, able to take good polish or stain and preferably light in colour. Ash timber is used for the purpose in Europe and America.

Indian mulberry which was found useful at once took the place of ash and became the standard sports goods timber of undivided India, rivaling ash. The entire timber demand was met by supplies from the large Chhanga Manga and Lahore mulberry plantations in the West Punjab, with the industry itself concentrated in Sialkot. Hockey sticks, tennis and badminton rackets and cricket bats and stumps were also made of mulberry. A large number of unfinished tennis rackets also used to be exported from India before World War II.

Survey of Properties of Timber

With all these places falling in Pakistan, the sports goods industry suffered a severe setback, and finding timber in India fulfilling all the required conditions presented a difficult problem. Fortunately, mulberry plantations had also been raised in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Assam and the Andamans. The experiments undertaken to carry out a preliminary survey of the properties of timber produced in these areas are described in a leaflet published by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

The report gives the results of initial tests in the Bahraich, Etawah, Ramnagar and Sahaharanpur divisions of Uttar Pradesh where mulberry plantations are turning out timber. Although the trees are still very young, being only about 15 years of age, they grow fairly fast and have attained an average girth of over 40 inches at breast height and an average total height of 37 feet.

The tests were conducted to find the quality of timber in order to determine if these plantations produced suitable material for meeting the requirements of the industry in India and whether more should be grown. Similar tests were carried out on another species of mulberry occurring in Assam and the Andamans.

Comparative Strength

Comparing the strength of Uttar Pradesh mulberry with that of the West Punjab from Chhanga Manga and ash, it has been found that the specific gravity and weight of seasoned timber of mulberry and ash are practically similar. The bending strength of mulberry from Uttar Pradesh is somewhat lower, but this is due to timber being turned out from young plantations and could be expected to improve with age. The elasticity of mulberry is considerably lower than that of ash, showing that the former is more pliable. The impact strength of Uttar Pradesh mulberry is, however, considerably higher than that of ash and mulberry from the two plantations in Pakistan. As high impact strength in relation to weight constitutes an important function of timber suitable for the sports goods industry, mulberry plantations in Uttar Pradesh seem to be doing very well, producing high quality timber.

Andaman timber appears to be only 16 years of age, but has attained a good size, namely, an average girth of 48 inches and an average height of 40 feet. The timber from Assam, which is also fast grown, shows somewhat lower impact strength, but is as strong as ash timber in other respects. The species of mulberry from the Andamans compares favourably with that from Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab.

The cultivation of mulberry in this sub-continent can be traced back to antiquity. It was then, as now, grown mainly as a food crop for silk worms. Mulberry plantations for the production of timber are comparatively of recent origin, the West Punjab plantations being probably the first of the type. Now, as a result of representations by displaced sports goods manufacturers, the growing of mulberry has also been taken up in other parts of India, besides Uttar Pradesh.

The mulberry species is found to be an important tree crop both for forest plantations and for the village economy of rural India and may be raised on a larger scale in favourable localities.

Financial Assistance to Displaced Students

The Government of India have notified that the rate of stipends for the Non-Muslim displaced students, studying for both the Overseer Certificate Examinations and Diploma in Civil Engineering, should be Rs. 40 per mensem regardless of the length of the courses, provided only that it is pursued at a recognised institution, and that the students pursuing the courses of study, who have been receiving stipends at a rate exceeding Rs. 40 per mensem, will now be paid at the revised rate of Rs. 40 per mensem with effect from the current academic session; but the amounts already drawn by them in excess of the reduced rate, will not be recovered from them.

These orders have been passed in modification of the previous orders under which the rate of stipends for the displaced students, studying for Overseer Certificate Examination, was fixed at Rs. 40 per mensem, and for the course of Diploma in Engineering at Rs. 50 per mensem.

CORRECTION.

In the article *Basic Education is National Learning* by Dr. M. D. Paul, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, (published in the October issue of *Madras Information*), under the sub-heading ' Child's Own Experiences ' appears the sentence, " We start with the child from where he is and teach him through the preconceived ideas and plans of the teacher or of the Inspecting Officer ".

A line has been omitted here by mistake, and the correct sentence should be : " We start with the child from where he is and teach him through the experiences of his immediate surroundings and not through the preconceived ideas and plans of the teacher or of the Inspecting Officer ".

The British Artisan at Work

RURAL CRAFTS

By NORMAN WYMER

Oxford University Press, Bharat Buildings, Mount Road, Madras.

Price Rs. 4–1–0. *Page* 127.

This fascinating little book is one of a series dealing with the English countryside; the companion volumes deal with the village, the market town, farms and fields, the garden, care of farm animals, farm livestock, farm tools and machinery, fields and hedgerows, woods and forests.

It is pleasantly exhilarating to learn that in Industrialised Britain a 4,000-year old tradition in craftsmanship is continued unbroken, though "threatened and reduced," the cult of workmanship kept alive by the pride and devotion of village artisans. Far from being a mere picturesque link with the pre-Machine Age past, rural crafts play a vital role in British village economy. The author declares: "There is no difficulty in finding work for the craftsmen; the problem is to find craftsmen for the work."

Illustrating his text with excellent photographs. Wymer takes us round on a tour of the countryside, to peep into the workshops of "rude mechanicals." We see how the artisans work, making baskets, hurdles, fences, wheels, boats, cricket bats, ladders; bricks and pottery, stone walls and slate roofs; thatching of cottages; the plaiting of rush carpets; leather tanning, saddles and shoe making; wool stapling, spinning and weaving, handwoven carpets; blacksmithy, farriery and wrought-iron work. In a useful appendix the author explains how young people interested in any one of these crafts can contact some of the more important crafts associations to join as an apprentice prior to taking up a craft as a career.

A book to be recommended to every rural reconstruction worker. —*S.*

A GUIDE TO INDIAN FISHES

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, has issued a reprint of their earlier publication "Preliminary Guide to Indian fishes, fisheries, methods of fishing and curing."

There was much confusion caused by the multitude of names of fishes in Indian languages current in different parts of the country. Special names were sometimes given to the same species at different stages of its growth and development.

This publication divides several varieties of Indian fishes into well-defined groups. This 'Dictionary' is primarily intended for the layman and instead of minute scientific descriptions, it provides a catalogue of important characteristics, distinctive markings, peculiarities of shape and other data to enable ordinary people to recognise different types of fishes. Besides a diagram of each of the varieties described, the Guide contains information about the principal Indian fisheries and is illustrated with a number of plates. It incorporates such modifications as have been found necessary consequent on Partition.

COFFEE HUSK CAN REPLACE CHICORY

Coffee husk can be used with advantage in place of chicory, according to the results of the investigations conducted at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

India produces about 20,000 tons of coffee annually, a major portion of which is used for domestic consumption. Coffee husk which constitutes 30–40 per cent of the whole berry is generally used as manure or as fuel; 10,000 cwt. of chicory are imported by India every year for the preparation of French coffee. French coffee is preferred by some people to straight coffee beverage, chiefly because the blend gives a stronger brew.

Except for the fatty portion and the aromatic principles of the bean, coffee husk has been found to be similar to coffee bean in many respects. Trials with Robusta husk and Arabica husk indicated that the latter is better for blending purposes. Blends containing up to 30 per cent of roasted husk were acceptable.

The September issue of the *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research* carries a full report of the investigations.

IMPROVING SERVICE CONDITIONS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Improvement of pay scales and conditions of service of school teachers, in so far as financially feasible within the resources of each State, is basic to the success of the whole project of educational development which India wants to work out, states the publication entitled "Scales of Pay of Primary and Secondary School Teachers in States in India, 1951" issued by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

The publication gives the scales of pay prescribed for teachers in primary, middle and high schools in various States under different types of management. It brings out clearly the great variations in the salary scales of teachers working in Government, local boards and private schools. It also draws attention to the wide disparity in pay as well as allowances prevalent in different States.

The publication recommends to the State Governments to urge upon the local boards the advisability of adopting such scales of pay or approved scales of pay approximating Government scales, as far as financially possible, and that that should be regarded as one of the conditions for grants-in-aid to private institutions.

Higher scales of pay are recommended for head-teachers of schools as the headship of a school involves special responsibility and as such it should carry a higher salary or an additional allowance which should be substantial rather than nominal.

To have an idea of the salaries of teachers in some of the foreign countries, the publication gives scales of pay in the United Kingdom, Burma and Australia.

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